VOL. 15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858.

NO. 2.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING. TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. CI **Toffice at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business.

April 2, 1858-31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER, T NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. March 19, 1857-29-1y.

CLARK & FELT, COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS, Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C., BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on

hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on 10,000 lbs. Pure White Lead; delivery. March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO., OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water J street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES : H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury,do. J. G. Lash. "" Salem. do. J. G. Lash, " " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN, Inspector of Naval Stores, Wilmington, N. C

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 20th, 1857.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17
WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST, UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
May 20—37-ly.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South. Iron Railing-50 different styles for inclosing family lots. from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order, N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or Nov. 23d.-[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired. Oct 15-34-1y-7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM. T AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cot ton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to. March 25, 1858

T is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT; that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.

May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the highest cash price.

Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858

JOHN BARDEN.

Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his carrier and has generally grown and living in them tends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN
County, about the 15th inst., a negro man who says
his name is JACOB WARREN. Said negro was taken up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he
is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac
is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac
Dec. 25—17-tf

Rungements with a quantities as Planters may
require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars
require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars
require, who will also furnish a pamphlet containing
directions for use, together with letters from those who have
tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf

B. M. RHODES & CO. is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac P. Lee and John Kittrel, in Brunswick County, and became dissatisfied and ranaway. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and a tolerably bright mulatto. Any one claiming said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accor-PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.

NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. the above make of Machines in our families for a num er of months, and find them to be such as they are recom mended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.

E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY. JAMES SHACKLEFORD, B. G. WORTH,

The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. Cash upon delivery. Needles also for sale by the dozen at \$1. apon delivery. Needles also for sale by the All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places.

GEO. H. KELLEY.

237-1m&42-tf

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION. These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.

E. E. LANE. June 22. 245-1w_49.tf Tawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY
Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets.
For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N.
Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln
County, N. C.
WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th. 1858

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

"DERHAM'S POCAHONTAS MIXTURE." THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains without an equal. It has proved itself to be superior to any remedy ever placed before the afflicted world, curing all cases (not everything) of Chronic, Inflamitory or Mercurial Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also Sick or Nervous Headache, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement of the Joints; also Toothache. In all such diseases it was never known to fail. It is no Yankee Patent Humbug which is said to cure every disease that the harmon rage is applied to said to cure every disease that the human race is subject to said to cure every disease that the human race is subject to.

All ye afflicted, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.

**Beware of counterfeits. **Ca

Price, small bottles 50 cents, large \$1. Orders to be directed J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.

J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.

July 9th, 1858

45-3m*

500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; Spanish Brown:

Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre; " Linseed Oil;
" Lard Oil; " Best Sperm Oil;

300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
5-tf Druggist & Chemist. wholesale and retail, by

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL Topen on the 13th of September. Superior advantages are offered to students in this School for gaining a thorough and complete education, comprising all the branches of a Classical, Mathematical, and Scientific Course, superior to that of most of the Academies and Schools of the country.

The rates of tuition per Session of 5 months, are—
For the Common branches of English \$8, per Session
Do "higher Branches" if \$12

For the Common branches of English 30, per Second Do. "higher Branches " \$12, " "
Do. Latin, Greek, and Classical Literature \$18.

Boarding can be obtained by Students, Either with the Principal, or in good families convenient to the School, at \$8, per month.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

52-3t \$8, per month. L. G. Richland, August 18th, 1858.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. H. A. Backus. Principal.

THE DUTIES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, October 4th, '58, at the residence owned by Mrs. Everett, on Front st. Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Early application for boarding pupils is requested, as a limited number only can be taken into the family of the Principal, where they will receive her especial care. A native French where they will receive her especial care. A native French teacher will reside in the family, with whom pupils can con verse in the French language.

TERMS—Board and tuition in English, including Latin, for the Scholastic year of nine months \$200. Tuition in the Senior Department, \$50; Junior \$40; Primary \$35.

Modern Languages, Music, Oil Painting and Drawing extra. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal.

August 6th 1858

49-110

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL. THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next. The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.

A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured. THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: Board per month, Tuition per Session;—(half in advance,) Classical or 20 00 Scientific course. Elementary " No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted

For further particulars address

B. F. MARABLE, or
J. D. HUFHAM,
Warsaw, N. C.

The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal

patronage.

Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Sept. 4th. 1857

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required. March 10 1854-27-tf

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his

wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will

TN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTI ened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

ISAAC WELLS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call settle immediately. March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE 3,000 ACRES of most valuable land for Turpentine, Timber and Farming. The above said land is on Black River, Bladen county, 30 miles from Wilmington, adjoining the lands of Hays & Beatty, Calvin J. Dickson, G. W. Bannerman, Sr., and others. The said land wants no recommendation, for it will show for itself, if any person wishes to purchase and will examine it. A great bargain will be given in said land, if application be made soon, and terms made accommodating. There is also an excellent TURPENTINE STILL on the place, that I will sell separately or with the land.

ARCHD. N. McDONALD.

> NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS. SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THEED NOW. ly illustrated, entitled "MONOMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, \$2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price \$3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price \$4 00. Circulars, giving full information Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,
DUANE RULISON, Publisher. DUANE RULISON, Publisher, No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. 51-6meow.

NOTICE. ON THURSDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, we, the building of a new Church at Riley's Creek. Plans and specifications will on that day be exhibited at the Church, and any one wishing to undertake such a contract, and others in any one wishing to undertake such a contract, and others in any one wishing to undertake such a contract, and others in any one wishing to undertake such a contract, and others in any other in a

way interested, are respectfully requested to attend.

A. LAMB.

JOEL HINES,
G. J. MOORE,
Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL,
OBED SCOTT,

Commit Committee. 1-24 General Notices.

FARMERS LOOK OUT. ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL. Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

LANDS FOR SALE. Andrew S. Garr and others, State of Florida Middle Circuit, in ewis Curtis & Nath'l. Thurston, Leon County.

Trustees of the Apalachicola Land Chancey.

DURSUANT to a Decree rendered in this cause, the subscriber will sell by auction at the places and times here in specified, all the lands belonging to said Company embraced in "The forbes purchase," and lying in the counties of Leon, Wakulla, Gadsden and Liberty, viz: the lands lying in the first two named counties will be sold at Tallahassee, on the seventh (7th) day of December, and those lying in the last two will be sold at Olyncy, on the fourteenth (1th) he last two, will be sold at QUINCY, on the fourteenth (14th)

the last two, will be sold at Quincy, on the fourteenth (lath) day of December next.

These lands, comprising about a million of acres, extend from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola Rivers; they exhibit every variety of timber indiginous to this latitude, including, of course, live oak, cypress, cedar and juniper; the soil is adapted to the growth of grain, cotton—long and short staple, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The waters abound in fish, and the forest with materials for ship-building and navalences.

TERMS_"One-third of the purchase money to be in cash, the balance in one and two years, in equal instal-ments, with eight per cent. interest from date of purchase titles to be made by the Receiver when all the purchase

JOHN BEARD, Received &c. Tallahasse, August 28, 1858. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL, on the 22d September next, at the late residence of John Wright, deceased, sell at public auction, a large and fine stock of CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS, and a few HORSES; about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BARRELS TURPENTINE, FOUDER, and a variety of FARMING AND OTHER TOOLS; also, one pair of LARGE TIMBER WHEELS, together with a variety of erticles used upon a ferry too tedious to with a variety of articles used upon a farm too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, six months' credit, note and ap-proved security required of purchasers before removing the

Sale to continue from day to day until closed.
ISAAC C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

FURTHER NOTICE. LL THOSE HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ES-A LL THOSE HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST tate of John Wright, dec'd, must present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recov Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. ISAAC C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

Clinton, Aug. 30, 1858. TEACHER WANTED.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, situated on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county. No one need apply who cannot give satisfactory references as to character and qualifications. To a suitable person a fair compensation will be given.

For farther particulars, address (on or before the 18th instant) the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 3, 1858.—1-3t*

Chairman Board of Trustees.

Sept. 3, 1858.—1-3t* Chairman Board of Trustees. TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

situated in a healthy section, and accessible to Rail Road.— Persons wishing to purchase Turpentine Land would do well to call and examine this tract. The Pines are of heavy

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1858.

Owen R. Hollingsworth, Bill to subject the subject to the s Bill to subject Real Esvs.

Heirs at law of Elijah Rich, dec'd.

TT APPEARING TO THE COURT that FRANK GREGORY

and his wife Jane, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is thereupon ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying them that unless they appear before our said Court, at its session to be held on the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, that the same will be taken pro-confesso, and set for hearing exparte as to them. Witness, Jeremiah Pearsall, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, 10th day August, 1858.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E. Pr. adv. \$5 62.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1858.

Marenda Dudley, Stephen
Williams and his wife Martha,

Bryan Dixon, James Dixon and partition of proceeds, &c. and others, heirs at law of

T APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT BRYAN DIX-on, James Dixon, William Dixon, Alfred Dixon, Elizabeth Hargrove, Lemuel Hargrove, John Hargrove, and Peter C. Mallard, are not inhabitants of this State: it is thereupon ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Jour nal, notifying them, that unless they appear before our said Court, at its session to be held on the 4th Monday of Sep-tember next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur-to the said hill that the same will be taken are confessor. to the said bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte, as to them.
Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk and Master of said

Court, at office 10th August, A. D. 1858.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

UNDER A DECREE OF THE COURT OF PLEAS and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, obtained at July Term, 1858, as Commissioner I will offer for sale, at the Conrt House door in Kenansville, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1858, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, interest from day of sale, the following statushed percentages belonging to the estate of the late. a credit of six months, interest from day of safe, the following valuable negro slaves belonging to the estate of the late James P. Davis, dec'd, viz: FRANK, HIRAM, RICHMOND, GEORGE, ALFRED, JOE, TIM, BETT, SYLVA, LITTLE SYLVA, ROSE and her children,—PEARCY, BEN, PATSEY, EASTHER, JOSHUA, FRANCIS, and AMOS. Notes with two or more approved constitute will be required of nurchasers. securities will be required of purchasers.

JAS. W. BLOUNT, Com.

August 16th, 1858. COAL.

HICKS CONRAD, Shipper of the best quality of HARD WHITE ASH AND RED ASH COAL, all sizes, furnished on board vessels in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.

Office No. 243 Dock street, corner of 3d street, Shipping Wharf on River Delaware, above Poplar st., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Mutineers of the Junior. The eight mutineers were arrainged before the U. S. Commissioner's Court, Boston, on Wednesday to an-Commissioner's Court, Boston, on Wednesday to answer the charge of mutiny and murder. The prisoners did not wear their former careless appearance, but seemed to be more sensible of their fearful situation. Sydney Webster, Esq., appeared on behalf of Brooks and Samson. A delay of more than an hour was occasioned to give the ringleader, Plummer, an opportunity to operate to the disadvantage of the State?" The affirmative is shown in what precedes. An example is to

Co., N. Y., for commuting the sentence of the murderer Sullivan to imprisonment for life. Judge Grover, who sustained the Governor, was complimented in a similar manner.

A GALLANT REPLY.—A lady wished a seat. A portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated her. 'Oh, you're
a jewel," said she. 'Oh, no," replied he, "I'm a jeweler
—I have just set the jewel." Could there have been anything more gallant than that?

From the Raleigh Standard.

dent is thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and discusses it with force and ability. His views are worthy of attention and consideration, and will be concurred in, we doubt not, by many of our readers:

"Mr. Blifkins,' says my wife, 'our kitchen needs price, 6 per cent., and then you must pay me one quarter per cent. for doing this. So the suffering people are the remedy is in their own was unhappy, and know that the accruing dimes do not warrant the outlay at present.' I saw she was unhappy, and know that the accruing the price, 6 per cent., and then you must pay me one quarter per cent. for doing this. So the suffering people are doubt not, by many of our readers:

"Mr. Blifkins,' says my wife, 'our kitchen needs painting.' 'Does it, my dear? Well, then, need it ter per cent. for doing this. So the suffering people are doubt not, by many of our readers:

"Mr. Blifkins,' says my wife, 'our kitchen needs painting.' 'Does it, my dear? Well, then, need it ter per cent. for doing this. So the suffering people are doubt not, by many of our readers:

"By the bye cannot according to the people are suffering people are suffering

who have invested elsewhere; but one so extraordinary came to my knowledge a short time since, that I cannot refrain from stating it. I was informed, by good authority, that nearly one-half of the capital stock of the Rank of Commerce of New York, was, or had been, owned by a North Carolina farmer! My Commission country, where the usury laws are always ignored, the Merchant in the same city, told me a few years ago, that had in his hands, and had had for some months, \$25, that have modified these laws, making them more liberal, 000 belonging to another in Pitt county, drawing no interest, but waiting "a zood investment." Another ous rates, though not in all instances to bring it down citizen of our State pays tax on just one million! How much of this, think you, is used in North Carolina? prosperous countries, where ent rprise and industry are Scarce any but a few state bonds. Now is it not obviso highly paid.

What do we see at the present moment? In New ous that if an additional million only, were thrown into

the circulation of our State, that comparative ease would soon result to her suffering people? Manifestly so.

In considering this question, viz: the policy of modiwriting,) as high as 8 or 10 per cent., and not to constiliree. gold and silver only were used for circulation, and these

In answering these questions, Messrs. Editors, my limits will not allow me to go into an argument, scarce to of Duplin.

TT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT BRYAN DIXbeen going on during every pressure for money, at rates of from 10 to 15, and even 20 per cent.—the poorer the borrower, and the greater his necessities, the higher the rate-let him ask the first sheriff or constable he may meet, and he will be told it is so. It is too notorious to dwell upon. The more cautious capitalist will not run the risk of the violation of the law. The field is, therecourse, make the poor, and oft times ignorant borrower, took only \$275,000 with him, thus lost to the State formoved to the Northwest, with \$100,000, and who told me himself, he would have preferred remaining and in vesting nearer home, and at a less rate than he was now getting, because he did not wish to move, and he preferred the North Carolina securities to those of the North-

> bly obtainable at 6 per cent?" An answer to this will soon be had, should any one doubt the negative, by his undertaking to borrow a few thousands! No, the money is not to be had in any part of the State at 6 per cent. except in very rare instances, and these becoming rarer every day; while in more favored States, an owner of paying real estate, can always borrow from one half to two thirds its value, by a mortgage on his property, (the best of all securities to the capitalist, and certainly the best for the borrower to offer.) Who among us, with good interest paying real estate, or any other kind, or both combined, worth \$50,000, could borrow \$10,000

mative is shown in what precedes. An example is to condition. After an interview with Plummer, Mr. Choate left the Court-room. Messrs. R. H. Dana and F. H. Parker, Esqrs., then had a long interview with the accused. It was finally arranged by the legal gentlemen and the representative of the Government that the examination on the charge of murder against the prisoners should be postponed one week, and that for prisoners and muting until Thursday 26th inch. prisoners should be postponed one week, and that for piracy and mutiny until Thursday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. Plummer, the leading mutineer on board the Junior, has hailed from Providence, R. I., but a deputy U. S. Marshall who visited that city on Tuesday for the purpose of ascertaining who are his relations, could discover no traces of a family connection in that place, and it is fairly concluded that had does not belong these. It is fairly concluded that had does not belong these. U. S. Marshall who visited that city on Tuesday for the purpose of ascertaining who are his relations, could discover no traces of a family connection in that place, and it is fairly concluded that he does not belong there. It is intimated from a reliable source that the steward of the ship Junior, will, as soon as the trial of the mutineers shall take place, disclose all the facts appertaining in the berth of the third mate of the Junior yesterday.—It was undoubtedly employed in dispatching that officer. An incision on the side of the berth being plainly visible where the knife, as would appear, penetrated nearly An incision on the side of the pertin being plainly visi-ble where the knife, as would appear, penetrated nearly to the hilt—New Bedford Mercury. and in near proportion to its abundance will, of course, be its cheapness. To illustrate. If a corn growing be its cheapness. To illustrate. If a corn growing County of our State, tempted by high prices in New York, should send there so large a part of the crops as to occasion a scarcity, the price would rise at home, in pay the transportation back, it would soon come back. The case is entirely analogous with money, till it comes to the point of "coming back;" and mark well the difference in Cherry swince, 183,331 quarters of oats and wheat flour, 1,724,438 quarters of oats and wheat and wheat flour, 1,724,438 quarters of oats and street, which receives the waste hot waste flour, 1,724,438 quarters of oats and street, which receives the waste hot waste flour, and in near proportion to its abundance will, of course,

ference, Messrs. Editors. The corn comes back, and is The Usury Law.

Sold at what it will bring, and serves to satisfy the fambling people; but in the case of the money, the State ing extract from a letter to the Editors of this paper on the subject of the usury law of this State. Our corresponsell no money within my limits, unless you sell it at my

We were delighted with Blifkin's account of his saving, by an economical expedient, and give it in nearly in his own words.

"Mr. Blifkins, says my wife, 'our kitchen needs

our State the "free trade" in money, which has been found so beneficial elsewhere; or, if not "free trade," at least a more just policy. It should be the duty of government to make money as easy of obtainment and as plentiful whithin her borders as possible. Our State, by retaining the old English law of usury, and even adding to it "repins and repulties" have driven off from the money that may happen to our surry law—from the money that may happen to our state, as ne spoke. In the least of Europe, nor do I and it would at no time be so scarce or so high as it with the point of her forefinger in the region of my fourth vest button. 'A dollar saved,' said she, still further, 'is as long as the prosperity or necessity of the courty creating the old English law of usury, and even adding to it "repins and repulties" have driven of from the money is to fall to the low rates of Europe, nor do I and it would at no time be so scarce or so high as it with the point of her forefinger in the region of my fourth vest button. 'A dollar saved,' said she, still further, 'is as long as the prosperity or necessity of the court yere. by retaining the old English law of usury, and even adding to it "pains and penalties," have driven off from her limits millions of dollars which, if retained and circulated among her own people, would, like the "life blood," as it is, add activity and energy and enterprise to her citizens. Whereas, by her present system, and especially by her law taxing interest, (by which she permits in one law 6 per cent. to be taken—by another prevents more than 53/4 to be made,) she drives off very large sums to other States, more wise and liberal in their policy. States that, knowing how much industry and enterprise are forwarded by a free circulation of money at the manual for it that can only be supplied—owing to our usury law—from the money that may happen to she said this, and 'allowed, (as the western people say) and it is a demand for it that can only be supplied—owing to our usury law—from the money that may happen to she said this, and 'allowed, (as the western people say) and it is east our usury law—from the money that may happen to she said this, and 'allowed, (as the western people say) and it is east our usury law. Now what are the facts? Among the documents I have collected becaring upon this point is one prepared by the Chamber one of my own worn out coats, and a pair of galligas—out the first merchants of the world, and printed under the form of a basque, and were worn the first merchants of the world, and printed under the form of a basque, and were worn by a juvenile Blifkins.' 'Your suggestion,' says I to my of the first merchants of the world, and printed under the form of a basque, and were worn the first merchants of the world, and printed under the form of a basque, and were worn the first merchants of the world, and printed under the form of a basque, and were worn out coats, and a pair of galligas—out of the first merchants of the world, and printed under the form of a basque, and were worn out coats, and a pair of galligas—out of the first merchants of the world, and it is a demand for it that ca mits in one law 6 per cent. to be taken—by another prevents more than 5% to be made,) she drives off very large sums to other States, more wise and liberal in their policy. States that, knowing how much industry and enterprise are forwarded by a free circulation of money and its abundance in their borders, invite capital from every point whence it can be attracted.

That we have men of large capital in our State, is well known, and also that a very large portion of this capital is invested elsewhere—much of it at the North, thus depriving us of its benefit, and "giving aid and comfort" to those who little deserve it at our hands.— This should not be.

It would be invidious to mention instances of those who have invested elsewhere; but one so extraordinary who have invested elsewhere; but one so extraordinary who have invested elsewhere; but one so extraordinary are result of a relaxation of the usury law in their authority; in this it is stated that "relaxation has never a companied to lower the rate of interment hat their authority; in this it is stated that "relaxation has never a companied to lower the rate of interment policy. States that, knowing how much industry and every point whence it can be attracted.

That we have men of large capital in our State, is well known, and also that a very large portion of this interest was tried, and in both cases failed. At the periods alluded to, the market rate and the legal rate of the pain their authority; in this it is stated that "relaxation has their authority; and their authority; and their authority; and every law is a good one, and to-morrow shall develop a there is, and give the vision has never always be a companied by violent and frequent and frequent and frequent disturbances in business." And again, "Two instances are upon record in the commercial histories of France and Claude Lorane shall yield the palm the world evidence of a talent that needed but the Prometheur policy is and the world evidence of a talent that needed but the Prometheur policy is a go

below 6 per cent.; that is not to be expected in new and

York, where the legal rate of interest is 7 per cent., mosoon result to her suffering people? Manifestly so.

In considering this question, viz: the policy of modifying the present usury law, at least so far as to permit

men to make contracts for the use of money, (if made in usury laws have been so relaxed that money is virtually tute the State—as is now the case—a guardian for grown men, in the transaction of their business, virtupractical effect of taking off the shackles from trade and grown men, in the transaction of their business, virually saying to her citizens: "You may manage all your other business matters your own way, but you have not sense enough to know whether you ought to borrow money at 10 per cent. or not! You may buy a variee would dictate, that a still higher rate would rule; and have the privilege, unchecked, of charging such interest as their global and my whe, 'you'd between trade and commerce which the ignorance and prejudice of by-gone ability to compete with anybody in the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the decayed decision of many years have been facetiously denominated between the privilege, unchecked, of charging such interest as their global and my whe, 'you'd between the property of the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the decision of the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the decision of the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the decision of the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the decision of the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the decision of the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the decision of the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the decision of many years have been facetiously denominated the property known as old clothes. I knew that the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the particular property known as old clothes. I knew that the property known as old clothes. I knew that the property known as old clothes. I knew that the property known as old clothes. I knew that the property known as old clothes are property known as old clothes. I knew that the property known as old clothes. I knew that the property known as old clothes are property known as old clothes. I knew that the property known as old clothes are property known as old clothes. I knew that the property known as old clothes are property known as old clothes. I knew that the property known as old clothes are property THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his tract of land situated in Columbus county, five miles from the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, This Tract of Land, the only body in this section of the country, is well Timbered and decidedly the best situated for the Turpentine Business in Columbus county, it is also for the Turpentine Business in Columbus county, it is also law made in England generations past, when gold and silver only were used for circulation, and these horse at \$150 not worth over \$100, but you shan't buy but a moment's reflection will show that this cannot be robe,' and hastened to procure the garment desired. In the price, an if money were free would the sa almost exclusively in the hands of the Jewish usurer "step in," and the very moment that prices became high, top of my lungs, 'where are the-the-garments?' against whom the law was passed. And now, when all throw in a sufficient supply to regulate the price. This heard her say something about 'sold,' and concluded that to call and examine this tract. The Pines are of neavy growth, and all of good size,

The land will be sold on good terms. Persons wishing to purchase said land will address me at Fair Bluff, Columbus ALVA SMITH.

Aug. 19.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Pines are of neavy growth, and when money, trade, and commerce are distributed among all classes of her citizens, England has wholly abrogated her usury law, and money sells at from 2 to 10 per cent., according to its value, like any other commodity, and is generally worth only 3 to 4 per cent. We retain the old law, which was enacted against or this has changed, and when money, trade, and commerce are distributed among all classes of her citizens, England has wholly abrogated her usury law, and money sells at from 2 to 10 per cent. An immediate result was, that money other commodity, and is generally worth only 3 to 4 per cent. We retain the old law, which was enacted against or the land will be sold on good terms. Persons wishing to distributed among all classes of her citizens, England has wholly abrogated her usury law, and money sells at from 2 to 10 per cent. An immediate result was, that money of the commodity, and is generally worth only 3 to 4 per cent. We retain the old law, which was enacted against brought forward, and in less than half the time it took lines that were not even suspected, were brought forward, and in less than half the time it took law trying some little trick upon me, as wives some-time destributed among all classes of her citizens, England in the distributed among all classes of her citizens, England in the distributed among all classes of her citizens, England in the distributed among all classes of her citizens, England in the distributed among all classes of her citizens, England in the distributed among all classes of her citizens, England in the distributed among all classes of her citizens, England in the distributed among all classes of her citizens, England in the distributed among all classes of h this has changed, and when money, trade, and commerce is no theory; it is the practical effect, as, witness the re- she was trying some little trick upon me, as wives some erto. We retain the old law, which was enacted against a state of things that never existed among us! But to brought forward, and in less than half the time it took to carry the rates from 3½ per cent. to 10 per cent., it dued the violence in mine. 'You'd better put on this,' brought it back to 3 per cent., and it is now difficult in considering this matter, there are two or three plain questions to be answered. 1st. Does the present usury law fulfill its objects? 2d. Does it operate to the discontinuous. The same was the result in France and Helland and also in some conversal to the present usury to my waist, as I recollect, fell to my feet. She smiled advantage of the State? 3d. What would be the result and Holland, and also in our own country, wherever the as she placed it in my hand, and I put it on. 'Now usury law was more relaxed, as is seen in the present shall you see, wife of my soul, said I, such work as you rates of interest.

I do not pretend, Messrs. Editors, in the short limits Paris, should you feel inclined to seek it. Here before give n.y authorities. I will only state that for two years of a newspaper article, to write a treatise on usury. I this door I take my stand, and here I commence. You past, I have given much attention to this part of our only desire to commend the subject to the earnest and shall see.' 'Mr. Blifkins,' said my wife, 'don't drip it State policy, have collected all the information-mostly honest consideration of those who will be called upon over on the floor.' Never fear,' said I, dipping in the practical—on the effect of the usury law and the result next winter to act for the advancement of our good old brush and sopping it up against the side in the most of its abrogation, &c., &c. I am, as you know, a North Carolina farmer, and a borrower—never a lender—of in the mud of Rip Van Winkle and old fogyism, till money. This being presumed, I go on to answer the queries above. Does the present usury law effect its obbeen singled out from her sisterhood of States, to be the 'Mrs. Blifkins,' said I to my wife, 'as the morning is jects? What are these objects? Certainly to keep down "dried up old maid" which Mr. McRae would make rather cold, shouldn't you think it well to put on two the rate of interest to the borrower at 6 per cent. and to her out to be. If she is to be so, it will be the fault of coats?' She took the pleasantry as an unkind reflec-Petition for sale of Real Estate, and partition of proceeds, &c.

The rate of interest to the borrower at 6 per cent. and to make money reasonably procurable at 6 per cent. Does the present law effect either of these? Certainly not.—
If any man is so ignorant of what is passing around him as not to know that "shaving" or buying notes, has been destinied in their hands, and not the fault of nature, which has made her "beauteons and lovely and loveable," and amply endowed her with all the wrist; and a cold sensation up my sleeve, attracting the rate of interest to the borrower at 6 per cent. and to the out to be. If she is to be so, it will be the distribution on the disposition made of the old clothes, and fault of nature, which has made her "beauteons and lovely and loveable," and amply endowed her with all the wrist; and a cold sensation up my sleeve, attracting the rate of interest to the borrower at 6 per cent. and to the borrower at 6 per cent. and to the out to be. If she is to be so, it will be the distribution on the disposition on the disposition on the disposition of interest to the borrower at 6 per cent. and to the out to be. If she is to be so, it will be the distribution of the interest to the borrower at 6 per cent. and to the out to be. If she is to be so, it will be the distribution of the disposition on the disposition on the disposition on the disposition on the disposition of didn't say anything. I worked away on that door selection of the out to be. If she is to be so, it will be the distribution of the out to be. If she is to be so, it will be the distribution of the distribution of the out to be. If she is to be so, it will be the distribution of the distr

ings of this lite.
Yours very respectfully,
H. K. B. We publish the above by request. The writer has I laid down the implement and went to procure some-evidently paid more than usual attention to the subject thing with which to wipe it off. 'Mr. Blifkins,' screamed my wife the latter than the beauty of the of which he treats, and his remarks will be found worthy of consideration, in view of the fact that fore, left without rivalry to the less scrupulous, who, of some modification of the usury laws has been his two hands to the elbows. Not content with this, he regarded as desirable by many, and that an had laid hands on the brush, and when Mrs. Blifkins course, make the poor, and oft times ignorant borrower, pay heavily for the risk he runs. Would this be so if all were alike freely to compete? No! The cautious capitalist is forced to send his money out of the State, where more liberality attracts him, and oft times himself when the constitutes usury is quite arbitrary. In this menced again. Mr. Blifkins, said my wife, when where more liberality attracts him, and oft times himself follows his capital; thus the State loses both capital and citizen. A prominent example is that of Gen. M., of Edgecombe county, who moved to the Southwest, and is legal interest. State and corporate bonds are offered in market upon conditions that totally ignore the spirit a New Zealander, 'are you most done?' The 'No' that ever! Another case is that of Dr. A., of Nash, who of such laws. The town of Wilmington issues her I returned, I fear was not pleasant. All that forenoon bonds at 7 per cent., and sells them for I worked at that terrible task, and at about dinner time what they will bring. If John Smith were to work is completed; come and look and admire.' She do the same and Bill Jones to buy them, the transaction came at my request, and I noticed a mischievous twinkle would be illegal because of usury. Why not let John in her eye as she looked. 'Why, Mr. Blifkins, said my Smith take his chances in the market equally with a wife, 'you've put more paint on the paper and the carcorporation or a State? The thing is certainly worth ed unkind, but I looked where she had directed, and

> MR. ROEBUCK ON THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .- Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay, M. P.'s, had been to Cherbourg, and, upon their return, were invited to address the Mechanics' Institute at Tynemouth, when Mr. R.

We went there to see a sight, and a sight we did see, (great laughter,) and while we were there we hear of a greater feat than any that we saw. We learned that see who had come, and met a whole bevy of ladies, and sea between Newfoundland and Ireland, (applause.)-At that, the very time we were listening to the thunder of artillery, we saw two great Potentates-we saw their kisses, (laughter.) We saw that—how much there was in that happiness of mankind—but that was a negative happiness. It was because they did not do any mischief, laughter.) The electric telegraph is a positive good .-It binds us to America; it brings us nearer to our great offspring there, and it makes us, as it were, one people, (loud applause.) This is done by human intelligence.— You may enjoy political power; you may enjoy intellectual exertion; you may be what you were intended to be-the noblest work of God, (loud applause.) But until you are blest with knowledge, you are not a noble

creature, (applause.) THE REVENUE AND TRADE OF IRELAND .- The net consumption of coal cannot be exhibited. To England were exported 325,400 oxen, bulls and cows, 15,183 calves, 485,217 sheep, 269,125 swine, 183,331 quarters of wheat and wheat flour, 1,724,438 quarters of oats and meal, and 2,570,163 gallons of Irish spirits. The amount

we doubt not, by many of our readers:

"By the bye, cannot something be done to modify our present oppressive, "old fogie," and barbarious law, during the session of our next Legislature? It would be a great triumph for the Democratic party to initiate in our State the "free trade" in money, which has been found so beneficial elsewhere; or, if not "free trade," at least a more just policy. It should be the duty of government to make money as easy of obtainment and as ranged for the past few years, and is likely to range.

ing fancies, fraught with the odors of celestial bowers, but paint pots were piled in pyramids about me, brush handles, like boarding piles, I encountered everywhere, and a villainous smell of raw paint almost suffocated me." "I was up with the lark, and after breakfast went down to Bristle, the painter's, to procure my paint.—
That eminent professor of art mixed me two pots of the right article, of hues that were of a satisfactory shade, and I went home with anticipations of the most exalted character. 'Mr. Blifkins,' said my wife, 'you have color. The pants were new, and I had congratulated myself on their being a wonderful fit. This was a discouragement. 'Mr. Blifkins,' said my wife, 'you'd bet-

can find alone in the Vatican at Rome or the Louvre at

approved form.

"My first aim was at the upper part of the door—and a paneled door—and I applied the brush vigorously. the wrist; and a cold sensation up my sleeve, attracting my attention, revealed the fact that a stream of paint was stealing along the handle of the brush up my arm. around the doors and window frames were rays of paint, like the surroundings of an island on a map, and were large blotches of paint upon the carpet, that had assumed geometrical forms enough to have puzzled the judgment of a professor. 'I confess, my dear, that in this particular I have been a little slovenly; but look at that work.' 'Mr. Blifkins,' said my wife, 'if there is no better painting in the what's its name at Rome, I don't care about seeing it. The door bell here rang, and, 'accoutred as I was,' without thinking of it, I rushed to the electric telegraph had been laid in the depths of the suffered the mortification of a sensitive nature under such circumstances. I here sum up the whole:

" J. Blifkins in account with Domestic Economy." 1858 Time and labor Dr. To painting one \$ 5 00 spent in painting, Pants spoiled in do., Spoiling carpet,
Daubing wall,
Mortification, \$30 50

"I throw in the dangerous experiment of the baby and the injury to health, both of which, could they be estimated by numbers, would swell the amount to an alarming figure. I came solemnly to the conclusion that it would have been better to have hired it done." Such was Mr. Blifkin's story about his economy. It is a case not much over stated.

An Unfortunate 1) Av -Thursday last was an un fortunate day for Philadelphia. A fire near Fairmount destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000, throwing a number of industrious workmen out of employment. A young man named James Freas was murdered in West Philadelphia by a dissolute fellow by the name of Charles Stiles. Louis Orr, a lad, was crushed to death WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1858.

Every negro of the captured Africans is bound to cost Uncle Sam all he is worth, if he were sold to pay expenses. First, there is Lieut. Maffit with the U.S. brig Dolphin, cruising round in the Gulf at considerable expense. Then there is the \$25 a head that the captors have a right to claim from the public treasury .-Then there is the cost of their keep until their case is a ted upon by a competent tribunal; this will be no sn, all item, for those that are sick must be doctored, and those that are well must be fed, and those that are naked must have some sort of clothing. Then there are the costs of the legal proceedings. Then the cost of carry. ing the poor devils back in the most expensive national vessel affoat. Then it seems that the Colonization Society will kindly take charge of them in Liberia one year for the modest sum of fifty thousand dollars. The cost of these Africans will be about four hundred dollars py won't pay. The Colonization Society is liberal. It won't have to keep much over 250 negroes, for we question if more than that number ever reach Africa alive. Two hundred dollars a head for a year's keep of Africans in Africa is some. Uncle Sam has to pay roundly,

The New York Herald says :-

The President has been earnestly attentive to all laws, treaties and authorities on the subject of our obligations with regard to the s'ave trade, with a view to a decision in the case of the capture of the slaver Echo. The Attorney General has fur ished a mass of valuable information, from which it appears we have not at present an agent on coast of Africa for receiving returned Africans captured on ourd slavers, and that here had been great expense and shores in the system. In ten years two hundred returned slaves had cost over two hundred thousand dollars. On one or arion, in 1845, the Government had turned over three hundred, captured by the Yorktown, on board the bark Pons, to the Colonization Society. This Society presented an enormous claim, the settlement of which was authorized in 18.1 by set of Congress.

This colonization society we have always looked upon as a bumbug. It don't amount to anything, and it costs a great deal in mo ey and a great deal more in hypocrisy. As for we removing the colored population of the United States, to Africa, that is wholly impossible.

In the old Saxon and Danish times, some grim robber, baron or jarl, (moderized into Earl,) used to cut throats, guzzle ale, oppress the poor, and, like the western lawyer, play Tophet generally, until he got ready to "travel" into another world, when he compounded for all his sins by devoting the plunder he could no longer hold or use, to the erection of a church or the founding of a monastery. A good many people scattered around throughout the Southern States, hold on with a grip of steel to every dollar's worth they can get in any way, but leave a clause in their will sending their servants to Liberia, and perhaps making the Colonization Society their heirs, to the iniu: v of the State, of the immediate community, of their natural heirs, and of the negroes themselves. Our next lina is concerned, by modifying the law upon the subject of devises. It ought to do it.

in Illinois called Ottawa, the following question This he felt, and the estranged feeling was mutual. and answer are reported. Mr. Lincoln asked Judge Douglas: "Can the people of the United States terribility his friends perhaps expected more than could be granted. of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits, way of Mr. Forney's appointment to a Cabinet Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times, on that subordinate but more lucrative positions were every stump in Illinois, that, in my opinion, the people tendered but declined. Mr. F. was a disappointed and of a territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery be- dissatisfied man. "The Press," a large and able fore it comes in as a State." This is at variance with daily paper, was started in Philadelphia under the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the his editorship. In regard to its course, there could be Dred Scott case-with those avowed by the President | no doubt, although at first its opposition to the Adminin his annual message, with those entertained by the istration was less openly displayed or more carefully ca ly unsound. It won't begin to do for our use. We ministration paper, and the personality of the feeling accould do nothing for Mr. Douglas in his local contest; tuating it is thinly disguised, under the mask of we do not wish to do anything against him in favour a difference of opinion, which has ceased to have of Lincoln, but if we were in Illinois, and a sounder man a practical character or value. The opposition, the procame out, we should vote for him, even with the pros- motion of faction, is the real object—one cloak is as good

The doctrine of the Supreme Court is that the right to hold property in slaves exists under the Constitution of and forgiven, aithough it could not be justified or excuthe United States, and that the negation of that right must | sed, but now Mr. Forney seems determined to prove that be effected by positive enactment, constitutional or legisla- that was no casual indiscretion, no isolated case, but an tive under competent authority, that is, under sovereign authority, that is, under sovereign authority, that is, under sovereign authority and will, we trust, give a good acthority—the authority of a State. The docurine of the a speech at Tarrytown, New York, at a meeting held in Democratic party is that each territory when forming the interests of one Haskins, a renegade Democrat of a constitution has the right to decide the question of though a territory shall be so far self-governing as to decide for itself the best method of protecting life and property and advancing its own interests, under the Constitution of the United States, it is yet bound to protect the property of the citizen coming from North Car- and his "old friend," as he called Mr. Buchanan. A olina, equally with that of the other coming from Mas- strange use of old friendship, and of a private conversathe Constitution nor of the Democracy, and we venture ton Union of the 7th, distinctly states, evidently by, or ferred to, was laid on our table this morning, with the to ay that after this Ottawa avowal of Mr. Douglas, at least with authority, that "no such conversation took over Lincoln.

Ne are glad that we do not live in Illinois. We are old fogy, and "thick-headed," and can never make sufficient progress in political arithmetic to get over our early prejudices. We will keep thinking that two and two make four, and cannot understand the by-ways, wirings in and wirings out, by which a mist is to be thrown over things, and old principles ignored. Neither here nor in Illinois could we be made to understand the " progressives" who have got to distribution in one State,

LOCKING THE STABLE AFTER THE HORSE HAS BEEN STOLEN.-Gov. King, of New York has issued a proclamation declaring Richmond county in a state of rebellion. wantonly destroyed and the mobocrats are fully satisfied. of merchandise free and dutiable, \$15,065,162; of spe ricters did not dare to touch a dollar's worth of the property of the United States down at Quarantine, neither did the San Francisco Vigilance Committee venture United States would promptly interfere with the strong hand. It is not new laws that we want anywhere, but the nerve and the will to execute those that we have.

Spanish mission to Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, but tion. Our surprise arose from the length and gravity of it is not yet known whether he will accept it. Mr. a communication devoted to a mere local item of a few Benjamin is eminently qualified for the post, alike from lines in the Journal stating that we supposed to be facts, his ability as a lawyer, his thorough acquaintance with upon which we did not express any opinion whatever .the Spanish language, in which he is said to be a We did not justify the landing of persons at Smithproficient, and his thorough tact and polished courtesy ville from an infected port. In fact had we said anyof manner. The Spanish Mission is now second in im- thing, it would have been to regret the want of jurisdicportance to no other, and ought to be ably filled, and we tion which we, in common with a member of the Board think Mr. Benjamin is just the man for the place.

increasing in extent and virulence both in New Orleans Fanning might have easily assured himself. We are and Charleston. At the latest dates from the former always prepared to sustain the proper authorities in any city, the deaths by this disease were at the rate of 85 course which may be necessary for the protection of the per day. People are daily running off from Charleston public health, and not to embarrass them by unnecessato get out of its way, and this not merely of strangers or ry criticism. We are glad that the law on the subject unacclimated people, but of natives of the city; nor, has been brought to light, and are certainly willing that from reliable accounts, does it appear to be confined to it should be enforced. The Commissioners evidently any particular locality or to peculiarly unhealthy situa- have all the jurisdiction they claimed. tions, cases occurring in all parts of the city.

Politics and Some Politicians.

there are, as the old copy that we used to put out our the commencement of a volume, and in accordance men of many minds," and among them some men of to the fact that the "Daily Journal" enters to-day very queer minds indeed. Perhaps, however, their men- upon the eighth year of its existence; in other words, was capsized at sea and totally wrecked. Fifteen hands tal obliquity arises chiefly out of the distortion produced the daily newspaper press of North Carolina, of which by defectiveness of moral perception, rather than by the "Journal" is the Pioneer, is now seven years and anything seriously wrong in intention. The distinctions a day old. between fair means and unfair means, between the man- The history of the daily press in the State is neith- reside at Tieng Sien, who are to have direct intercourse

synonymous expression. We believe it to be mainly due both in the way of subscription and advertising. a head to the United States. That kind of philanthro- to this publicity that politicians are looked upon as less Although, like others, we have had our little trials reliable, less scrupulous in the use of means than men and difficulties, arising out of the pressure of the

> positions of the Administration and of Mr. Douglas the last twelve months. Our list has kept growing, respectively, on the Kansas question, has been fruitful of if not very rapidly, yet still certainly, while our addevelopments illustrating the mental and moral character- vertising and jobbing have been good. istics or deficiencies of which we have been speaking .-Disappointed ambition with certain parties has roused per- since we can do so with perfect truth, that we possprang into the contest at the opening of Congress, and every article of real value, and nothing else. the tone he assumed, it can hardly be doubted that he there can be less question.

Democracy, and his position on sectional issues was eminently national. He made a capital Clerk of the House, and although disbursing large sums in that capacity his ever, never took well with the majority of Southern mem- will be sure to do.—Daily Journal, 7th inst. bers. His Roberts' letter in which he asked Roberts, a Legislature can correct this abuse, so far as North Caro- Boston Editor to make use of his (Roberts') familiar and friendly relations with George Jameison, an actor, to get the latter drunk, and, by operating upon his debased vanity to induce him to boast of improper famili-IT WON'T DO .- At a discussion between Judge arity with Mrs. Forest, to be used as evidence, came out. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, recently held at a place and hurt him, especially with Southern Democrats.—

When Mr. Buchanan was elected, Mr. Fornev and tory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen | This Roberts affair, and other antecedents stood in the prior to the formation of a State constitution?" To plomatic position, to one or the other of which he unthis Mr. Douglas replied: "I answer emphatically, as questionably aspired. Rumor, correctly, we think, says whole Southern Democracy. It is, in our opinion, radi- guarded. Now, it can only be classed as an Anti-Ad-

The Roberts' letter might have been apologized for that State, who has been consorting with Free Soilers. From an occasional but clever Correspondent. slavery or no slavery for itself. Before its admission, al. in which he (Mr. F.) proceeded to relate what purported to be a private conversation between the President and

sachusetts. This squatterism is neither the doctrine of tion. But the worst of the thing is that the Washingon that subject," [Kansas.]

What things disappointed aspirants will resort to, or what they will not resort to, is hard to say. The follies that merely shrewd politicians will commit are past be lief. So in other avocations, but politicians are more

Commerce of New Orleans.

The New Orleans Price Current, estimates the value of products received at that point from the interior during the year ending August 31st, at \$167,555,546 .-According to the Custom House records, the total value of exports to foreign countries, of produce and merchandise, the growth and manufacture of the United States tor the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, was \$88, 382,438, and of foreign merchandise and specie during and ordering a military force to be stationed there to the same period \$19,687,263. The exports coastwise protect life and property, etc. Governor King is strong were probably about \$25,000,000. The foreign imon protecting life and property, after both have been ports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, were. An efficient government, that of New York! Order can cie, \$4,520,162. Last year the receipts of Cotton of be preserved, if there be the will to do it. The Staten Island | the port of New Orleans were 1,513,247 bales: the recepts for this year are estimated at \$1,678,616, being over half the whole crop of the country. The sugar crop of 1857, received at New Orleans, amounted to ur on any such thing, simply because they know that the 279,697 hogheads, valued at \$17,900,608. Of the tobacco crop of 1857, 54,082 hogheads, were received at

We were surprised to find in the Herald of yesterday, a long communication from Mr. P. W. Fanning, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Navigawith whom we conversed, just after his return, supposed to exist. Our remark was offered as no unwaranted YELLOW FEVER.—This deadly epidemic seems to be criticism, nor indeed as any criticism at all, as Mr

Daily Journal, 8th inst.

It takes a great many people to make a world, and It is customary, we believe, to say something at tongue and take pains over at school, has it, " many with this custom, we call the attention of our readers

agement and tact that are recognisable in war, and the er long nor eventful. So far as Wilmington is con- with the cabinet of the Emperor. subterfuges and betrayals that are not, never seem to oc- cerned, it came into existence without flourish of trumcur to them. They cannot see why, when an open ene pets, and it has kept on so. To be sure, there may my, if captured, is treated with the honors of warfare, have been nothing to flourish over; but we all know a spy should be hung. The sacredness of a flag of truce that the loudest flourish is generally made where there has 214 passengers. no more than the intimacies of friendship seem to be re- is the least foundation. At any rate, the "Journal' has passed through the perils of infancy and weathered in Germany. She was received everywhere with the This sort of thing, and the men guilty of it, can be all the contingencies of the "hard times," and is still most extravagant demonstrations of respect and good found in all the walks of life, but are more remarked upon prepared to go on its way rejoicing, cheered, as it in politics, for the pursuit of which "public life" is a hopes to be, by the continued support of the public, on the return of the Queen from Germany.

occupying situations of less prominence or notoriety. | times, we cannot, on looking back, find any real cause trains on the Oxford and Wolverhampton railroad, invol-The feud growing, or appearing to grow, out of the for complaint or dissatisfaction with our business during ving dreadful consequences. Several persons were killed,

Speaking of jobbing, we may be allowed to remark sonal feeling which has taken the form of opposition, and sess a job office exceeded in extent or style of materials this opposition has assumed as a basis and justification by few, if any, at the South. Indeed, we think that the defence of some principle or tenet. Now, in very our job work will compare favorably with any done many cases, the opposition was a foregone conclusion, either North or South. During the present year we the ground an after consideration. How far these re- have added new materials and styles of type to our marks will apply to Senator Douglas cannot be accu- already large assortment, besides purchasing all the rately stated, although from the haste with which he types of the Commercial office, and selecting from them

Well, we're at our old trick of puffing, but really we came to Washington last winter prepared to make an cannot see why we should not be permitted to puff ourissue with the Administration. In regard to others, selves a little. We have frequently been bored into puffing people that we feel certain did not deserve it as well, and Like Senator Douglas, though, of course, with less that we know we did not begin to care as much about. power and prestige, John W. Forney, Esq., former Clerk Why should we not be permitted to remind our mercanof the House of Representatives, had been a prominent tile community that we publish a valuable and interestand active Democrat at the North. It is not our wish ing weekly paper known as the Wilmington Journal.to prefer any gratuitous charges, or withhold any meri- A paper of extensive circulation in Eastern North Caroed honor from this gentlemen. As Editor of the lina and not unknown in other parts of the State, and Pennsylvanian. and as Chairman of the Dem- therefore furnishing an unequalled advertising medium by tions will take place in about four weeks. peratic Executive Committee of the State, Mr. Forney which to reach the people of the country. This suggesworked ably, faithfully and efficiently in the cause of tion is, of course, perfectly disinterested, being intended wholly for the benefit of advertisers and others.

We trust that the eighth year of our daily existence will be marked by a better state of general business than ecounts were accurate to a cent and ready for adjust- the seventh has been, and that all our worthy citizens ment within a day after his retirement from office. This will make money, subscribe for the Daily, and advertise nuch it is right to say in his favour. Mr. Forney, how- in it, paying cheerfully therefor, as all worthy citizens

The Paraguay Expedition.

There would appear to be some hesitation about the expedition to be sent out to Paraguay, a State in South merica, situated near the other end of the continent, between the 19th and 27th degrees of South latitude. It seems that certain U.S. surveying vessels in the Paragua River were, some two years ago, fired ragua expedition. into by batteries erected on the Paraguayan side of Barrett, Nelson, Mitchell and Drake, together with Pur-Paraguay. To enforce our claims this expedition is for. being fitted out, authority for that purpose having been conferred upon the President, although it is questionable whether he possesses adequate means. The Paraguayan territory is situated something like six hundris morning. All the cabinet officers are now in the dred miles from the sea, by way of the great Parana city. river, and is only accessible in vessels of light draft, and with the assistance of steam. This is a class of vessels in which our Navy is almost wholly wanting, and suitable vessels cannot be hired by the Government without paying extortionate prices. The nominal military force of Paraguay is 40,000, but perhaps they might get 10,000 to 15,000 under arms. The rivers which surround their territory are sufficiently narrow to be commanded by forts on their margin. The distance, the interior position of Paraguay, the nature of the clithe few men at the disposal of the Executive have caused delay and induced caution. The expedit on will short-

WILMINGTON, Sept. 9th, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price : Gents :- I send you a small sample of fine Old Brandy, received this day per schr. David Faust. Not know-And he proceeded to narrate on the stump this private ing in which way you could judge best of the article, I conversation about Kansas, occurring between himself send it in the form of Julep, and duplicate it plain.

I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant

AARON GAGE. The new edition of a standard old work, above reproper adjuncts and accompaniments necessary for its the eople of the South will care far less for his success place, nor any conversation at all between those parties quiet perusal. Some friends whom we asked to peruse for service in Washington and Oregon Territories. a chapter, pronounced it "thrilling," and expressed a determination to have a chance at the balance of the work, which can be obtained at the Carolina Hotel.

The Charlotte Democrat of the 7th instant, denies the truth of the rumors prejudicial to the credit or standing of the bank of that place. It "takes pleasure in informing its readers that the bank has not failedand, moreover, that it is as strong now, if not stronger than it has ever been since its organization."

The Niagara is an unfortunate vessel, if the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald speaks the truth in saying that she is to be immediately employed in taking the captured negroes back to Africa. First, she was almost ruined to suit Cyrus Field. and now she is to be made an African transport ship .-We really trust that there is some mistake about the

Rev. Eleazer Williams, "the Dauphin" of Putnam's Magazine, is dead. The question is now settled. We have not a Dauphin among us.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The deaths from yello fever at the Charity Hospital alone, for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night, were 16. CHARLESTON, Sept. 6 .- According to the official state

ment there were 73 deaths by yellow fever for the wee ending Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6 .- There were eighty-nine deaths here from yellow fever on Saturday. Later from Mexico.

dates from Mexico to the 1st instant. 'The "Liberals captured Tampico on the 25th of August. Gen. Miramon was hotly pursued. Gen. Vidaurri was concentrating ten thousand men at San Louis, for a march on the Capitol. Funds were plenty. There was a fearful gale and inundation at Brazos on the 26th ult.

New York Quarantine_Declaration of Martial Law. insurrection; and to protect the lives of the sick and their friends. the property of the State a military force of sufficient strength will be stationed at quarantine until the people return to their duties and obligations.

Re-Nomination of Gov. Banks. Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7.—The republican convention has re-nominated Mr. Banks for governor, by accla

mation. Colonel Schouler, of Boston—editor of the Bee and Atlas—is the chairman of the committee on resolution

Sr. Johns, N. F., Sept. 4.—The steamers Fulton and Indian, with Liverpool dates to the 25th, passed Cape

having ministers resident, but only consuls-general, to

Sr. Johns, Sept. 6th.-The steamship Fulton, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult., which passed Cape Race on Friday, will be due at New York to-morrow. She England.—Queen Victoria continued her progre

Preparations were making for a royal visit to Leeds

The steam frigate Agamemnon, of the telegraph fleet,

had been on fire, but fortunately sustained but little dam-

There has been a collision between two excursion and many others frightfully injured.

The condition of the the Thames river, the filthiness of which has excited much remark, has been improved to some extent. The notorious horse, Cruiser, which was tamed by Mr.

Rarey, is now performing in a circus. The accounts from the harvest are very satisfactory The rains had caused some delay in gathering the crops, but no permanent injury had been caused.

Messrs. Chudomars, Duncan & Gibb, of Liverpool, had suspended payment, but their assets will cover the

The continental exchanges show great firmness, especially at Paris. CHINA .- A telegram from St. Petersburg says the Chinese Empire is to be open to foreigners, and that

the left bank of the Amoor river is henceforth to be the boundary between Russia and China. Baron Gros, the French plenipotentiary, is expected to reach Paris from Ching in October.

FRANCE.—The papers contain further accounts of the progress of the Emperor and Empress of France, and their return to St. Cloud. Their reception of Rheims was extraordinary. An immense number of priests and the people generally had assembled and greeted them.

The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey had assembled at Paris to sign the convention relative to the organization of Moldavia and Wallachia. The exchange of :atifica-

The Emperor Alexander of Russia, will arrive at Warsaw on the 4th of September, when the 35,000

The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael go to the Caucasus, to take part in the military operations against

the Circassians, under Schamyl. TURKEY .- M. Thenreana, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has sent a note to the Porte, supporting the application of Prince Dancello, of Montenegro, who demands of the Turkish Government to give up to him Vieanna has been postponed.

From Washington.

to-day concluded an agreement chartering four steamers of Cromwell's line, of New York, to serve with the Pa-

The last official intelligence from Utah merely relates the earth. to army movements, confirming the accounts already published.

Attorney Leneral Black returned from Pennsylvania

From Washington. Washington, Sept. 7 .- Judge James B. Bowlin, of Missouri, has been tendered the msssion to Paragua, and it is confidently believed that he will accept it. Several other gentlemen had been favorably named in that connection, but he had the superior advantage of prominence of political position, in addition to his fitness for the

important station. He was United States minister to

Bogota under the last administration. The American Colonization Society has proposed to the government to take care of the captured Africans on their arrival at Liberia and subsist them one year for \$50,000; and in the meantime, send them to school, and teach them how by industrial pursuits to support themselves after the expiration of that period. There is every indication that the proposition will be accepted. The Secretary of the Interior will forthwith authorize the pur-

chase of necessary clothing and blankets to make them comfortable during the voyage. It is reported here that matters of a domestic and not a political character have induced Mr. Richardson to resign the governorship of Nebraska.

Nothing has yet been heard from Senator Benjamin relative to the proffer of the mission to Spain, but it is now supposed by his most intimate friends that he will

A board of survey has been ordered to assemble at Albuquerque, New Mexico to examine into and report loss, defficiency and damage in the public stores upon the delivered by contractors to the commanding officer of

of infantry, now in service in the department of Utah, sion to food.

The Utah Legislature and Polygamy.

Wm. J. Osburn, a "Gentile," has been elected to the Legislature of Utah Territory, from Green river county, by 135 majority over his Mormon opponent. It is thought he will be the only gentile elected to the Legislature .-He was the Democratic candidate, and the meeting which nominated him unanimously passed the following Resolved. That a union between church and State, for

political or any other purposes, is dangerous and subversive of republican institutions. Resolved. That we view the President's proclamation pardoning the Mormons for sedition and treason as a nagnanimous measure and calculated to effect a most

salutary object, the return to their homes, as loyal citizens, of this deluded people.

Resolved, That we look upon polygamy, as practiced in this territory, as a moral, social and political evil, and to this request the States of Illinois, Georgia, Mississip- of the herdsmen been sent on after water and returned

Resolved, That we pledge our candidate for representative, Wm. J. Osborn, Esq., if elected, to use all his efforts to have all laws on the statute book at variance with the principles herein declared repealed. Green River county is the only one in the territory where the gentiles are believed to be in the majority,

and Mr. Osborn is the first gentile elected to the Legislature since the organization of the Territory. From Kansas ... The Pike Peak Gold Excitement

Adjournment of the Military Commission .-- Army LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 2, via Booneville, Sept. 4, per

United States Express Company —The Pike Peak gold excitement is on a rapid increase. The old Californians came in town yesterday to make arrangements for working the mines successfully. One company left for the gold regions yesterday, and others are now organizing. The military board on the subject of inspection of the New Orleans, Sept. 6th.—i'he steamship General Rusk, has arrived at this port from Brownville, with price of the mules supplied to the Utah expedition adjourned this afternoon. The members will leave tomorrow. Lieut. Sherman's battery left the fort this morning for Minnesota. Lieut. Chapman, of the first dragoons, arrived yesterday from Arizona, on sick leave. The Kidnapped Africans.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The "Niagara" will leave New York the last of this week for Charleston, when New York, Sept. 7th.—Governor King Las issued a Liberia under the care of a special agent. The Governproclamation declaring Richmond county in a state of ment will maintain them until they can be restored to

lent of the New York Tribune proposes

Let America, England, France and Russia form an alliance, or co-partnership; stop all wars; turn the same attention, means, men and money which those Govern-The ship Mayflower, from New Orleans for Nantz, was capsized at sea and totally wrecked. Fifteen hands were drowned, but the captain and seven others were drowned, but the captain and seven others were saved.

The treaty with China does not confer the right of New England States into a railroad across the Atlantic [Whew !-ed.] on a direct line on some proper point on the American coast to some other proper point on Eng-land's coast, elevated at least sixty feet above the level of the sea, and not less than a mile wide on the top.

The mines and minerals thus disclosed would go far toward defraying, if not altogether, the expenses of the en-terprise; and to this the sale of lots bordering on the railroad in the centre, and running back half a mile, would add a very pretty item. Then lay a rail track of large rails, with a groove of four inches square in each rail; in this groove insert a bar of cast steel, four inches

square, and you have a permanent road. Improve the railroad cars, by using no wheel less than 16 feet in diameter; let them run upon the extreme outside of the cars, with track wide enough to occommodate; make your cars two stories high, letting the axle of the wheels pass just under the upper story, and four wheels, and no more, to any one car; then put the same motion to those wheels that is now given to our car wheels; and you may breakfast at the American terminus depot, and take tea at 5 P. M. at the European terminus, transact business until 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and sup at o'clock, P. M. at the American terminus depot, &c.

The Prophet tells us that "every mountain and hill shall be made low, and every valley shall be exalted," &c. This is to be done by man's labor; and since rail-&c. This is to be done by man's labor; and since railroads and canals are being made, we have the truth of
the prophecy in a degree fulfilled; and since hills of Scotand mountains of New England must "be laid low," the sooner the better. What part of the world has been blessed with war for the last fifty years? saying nothing of the time prior. Look at the millions multiplied by millions of money far worse than thrown away; sacrificed in that time! Look at the powder burnt to kill men-enough to blast all the rocks in this enterprise and iron used in cannon and balls-enough to make the rail across the Atlantic! and men's labor and lives enough sacrificed to build this road in fifty years to come! Had this been begun on my principle fifty years ago, the labor lost, and the money and other means worse than lost, would have effected my railroad to completion. Then the telegraph might have been laid with litle trouble. and easily mended, if broken.

THE CHINESE TRADE.—Extravagant expectations are entertained in England in relation to the commercial benefits from opening the ports of China to general intercourse. There will be a general rush in this direction, stimulating both manufacturing and commercial enterprise. The following paragraphs of an address of Lord Elgin to the British merchants of Shanghai ought to moderate these inordinate expectations:

"One word, gentlemen, in conclusion, as the part which troops concentrated in that city will be reviewed by we have respectively to play in this important work, and more especially with reference to the last sentence of your address, in which you express the trust that the result of my exertions may be to 'to more fully to develop the vast resources of China,' and to 'extend among the people the everlasting influence of a higher civiliza-

"The expectations held out to the British manufacturers at the close of the last war between Great Britain the harbor of Spitzen in the Adriatic, which he claims. and China, when they were told that a new world was Austria.—The Universal Exhibition of Industry at opened to their trade, so vast that the mills in Lancashire could not make stocking stuff sufficient for one of the provinces, have not been realized, and I am of opinion that, when force and diplomacy have done all that Washington, Sept. 6 .- The Secretary of the Navy they can legitimately effect, the work which has to be accomplished in China will be but at its commencer

"When the barriers which prevent free access to the interior of the country shall have been removed, the Christian civilization of the West will find itself face to face, not with barbarism, but with an ancient civilizathat stream, and no proper satisfaction has yet ser Upham, have been ordered to the steamer Niagara, tion, in many respects effete and imperfect, but in others been made for the insult to our national flag .- which is to be ready within seven days to proceed to not without claims to our sympathy and respect. In Indemnity is also due to our citizens in other Charleston and receive on board the captured Africans. the rivalry which will then ensue, christian civilization They are to be taken to the coast of Liberia, under the will have to win its way among a skeptical and ingeni charge of a special agent, and kept and supported there ous people, by making it manifest that a faith which successor of Dr. Francia as the "Government" of by our Government until they can be otherwise provided reaches to Heaven furnishes better guarantees for public and private morality than one which does not rise above

> be in the presence of a population the most universally and laboriously manufacturing of any on the earth. It can achieve victories in the contest in which it will have to engage only by proving that physical knowledge and mechanical skill applied to the arts of production are more than a match for the most persevering efforts of unscientific industry."

> > Stupidities.

Walking along the streets with the point of an umbrella sticking out behind, under the arm or over the shoulder. By suddenly stopping to speak to a friend, or other cause, a person walking in the rear had his brain penetrated through the eye, in one of our streets, and died in

standing to converse with others, or to allow occupants | Alexandria have been already completed, by which it is of the pew to pass out and before, for the courtesy of to be laid this autumn. Lines of communication from precedence, at the expense of a greater boorishness to

To carry a long pencil in vest or outside coat-pocket; not long since, a clerk in New York fell, and the long cedar pencil so pierced an important artery, that it had to be cut down upon from the top of the shoulder, to prevent his bleeding to death, with a three months' ill-

To take exercise or walk for the health, when every

step is a drag, and instinct urges to repose. To guzzle down glass after glass of cold water, on getting up in the morning, without any feeling of thirst, The great American Desert is a barren waste. Soil under the impression of the health-giving nature of its

washing-out qualities. To sit down to a table and " force" yourself to eat Orders have been issued selecting the sixth regiment when there is not only no appetite, but a positive aver-

> To take a glass of soda, or toddy, or sangaree, or mint drops, on a summer day, under the belief that it is safer and better than a glass of cold water.

To economize time, by robbing yourself of necessar sleep, on the ground that an hour saved from sleep is an tually spoiled .- Journal of Health.

learns that the election in the Choctaw Nation to adopt and by so doing saved their lives. The cattle were all or reject the constitution framed at Doaksville in May very much excited, and any of them would fight, and the last has resulted in its rejection. The Herald savs : "We are pleased to state, upon the authority of Gov. Walker, that in obedience to an existing law he transmitted to each of the States of the Union, for the use of 1,050, many of the missing having died for the want of their State libraries, one copy of the Choctaw laws, recently printed, and asked in return a contribution of the ly knew their comrades. Dan Murray, Wheatly, Celton statute laws and Supreme Court reports. In response and Collier would never have got to water had not some entirely in opposition to civil liberty and the institutions and principles of this government.

pi, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and to them. They had stopped by the side of the road. one hundred volumes. The Governors of the States of Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Mennesota, Kentucky, and Delaware have promised to ask authority of their Legislatures to send the books desired. We trust all the States of the Union will assist our friends, the Choctaws, in the highly honorable effort they are making to form a national library."

> THE COMET.—The following is from the Director the Observatory of Havard College:

The Comet, discovered by Donati, at Florence, on the 2d of June, and now visible in the constellation of Leo Minor, has been frequently observed at Cambridge. Its geometric path has been very unfavorable for the investigation of its orbit. This circumstance has greatly troubled the European computors as well as our own four sets of elements have been computed at the Obser vatory of Harvard College, two parbolic curves by Messrs. Charles I'uttle and Asaph Hall, and two eliptic orbits by Mr. G. P. Bond, whose latest elements indicate the comet will be seen much brighter, and in a bet ter position than at present, during the latter part of September. The period of thirty-two years which has been obtained, also indicates a possible identity with the first comet of 1827, the elements of which have in other weeks ending September 2nd are \$11,574,540.

Weeks ending September 2nd are \$11,574,540.

Including respects a considerable resemblance.

A Tough YARN .- The Alta California, of July 20th. contains a letter from Frederick Lichtenberger, M. D.-who states that a companion named Ernest Eluchterspief ger, while prospecting for gold in the neighborhood of Frazer river, found some geodes, which are masses of quartz, containing half a pint of fluid celled the their friends.

A' despatch from New York says the Dolphin touched there to-day, and landed Captain Townsend, of the slaver Putnam (Echo) to be sent to Charleston for trial. The Dolphin sailed this afternoon for Boston.

Resignation of Gov. Richardson.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—It is said that Colonel Richardson has resigned the governorship of Nebraska, with an intention of canvassing Illinois in favor of Judge Donint and the accumulated surquartz, containing half a pint of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, with a plant of fluid, called the water of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, of crystallization, was drunk by the unfortunate man, of crystallization, was drunk to display as formerly, and the accumulated surfunction of call the weight as formerly, and the accumulated surfunction of call the weight as formerly, and the accumulated surfunction of call the weight as formerly, and the accumulated surfunction of call the weight as formerly, and the accumulated surfunction of call the weight as formerly, and the accumulat

In an article in DeBow's Review, by the Hon. Ed. mund Burke, of New Hampshire, we find some remarks on the operations of the tariff, which contain some information of use at this time. Speaking of cotton mannfactures, he says, that by the last census the amount of capital invested in them was, \$74,501,031. Of this, \$64,361,975 was in the free States, and \$10,139,056 \$64,361,975 was in the rec During the same year, the was in the slave States. During the same year, the United States was \$61,869,184. Of this amount, \$52,502,853 was produced in the free States. Under the operations of our protective tariff, a bounty of \$18,374,998 was paid into the pocket of the Northern manufacturers, and

So, too, with woolen manufactures, under the tariff a bounty of \$16,522,145 was paid into the pocket of the woolen manufacturers of the North, and only \$760. 876 into the pocket of the Southern manufacturers. In these two articles there is an additional cost to the consumer of \$38,936,234, which Mr. Burke distributes in

proportion to population:
The Southern consumers pay, under this system,.... The Southern cotton and woolen manufacturers

only \$3,278,215 to the Southern.

Leaving a balance in favor of the North of. . . . \$12,955,512 WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE CABLE ?- The cable gives no signs. It was duly opened in New York on the 1st inst. with all sorts of demonstrations, and it ought to is permitted to leak out little by little. By steamer from Europe we are admitted to a knowledge of the existence of certain retarditions to the transmission of the electric current, and which present difficulties in the way of the practical working of the cable. On this side, we have a significant fact in the retirement of Cyrus W. Field from the direction of the company, proving that discord exists among the players upon this "ocean harp." It is hinted that his resignation is due to a foreknowledge of the outbreak which is certain to ensue among the electricians and their partisans. The line is still under the superintendence of Engineer Bright, whose incompetency delayed the submersion of the cable a twelvemonth, and of Electrician Whitehouse, who occupies it exclusively in the experiments to perfect the working of instruments of his own invention-instruments ascertained in this country to be far inferior to the delicate apparatus of Mr. Hughes. When the line shall have passed from the blundering management now controlling it to one imbued

with the true spirit of American enterprise, we shall ex-

pect some practical results from the accomplishment of

this great work.—Washington Union. BE GENTLEMEN AT HOME.—There are few families, we imagine, any where, in which love is not abused as furnishing the license for impoliteness. A husband, father or brother, will speak harsh words to those he loves best, and those who love him best, simply because the security of love and family pride keeps him from getting his head broken. It is a shame that a man will speak more impolitely, at times, to his wife or sister, than he would to any other female, except a low and vicious one. It is thus that the honest affections of man's nature prove to be a weaker protection to a woman in the family circle than the restraints of society, and that a woman usually is indebted for the kindest politeness of life to those not belonging to her own household.— Things ought not so to be. The man who, because it will not be resented, inflicts his spleen and bad temper upon those of his hearth-stone, is a small coward, and a very mean man. Kind words are circulating mediums etween true gentlemen and ladies at home, and no polish exhibited in society can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in be tween those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred bonds of conjugal love.—Life Illustrated.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—The long dis a line of telegraph to India to connect with the existing European has been at length brought to a decision in favor of the route by the Red Sea, in preference to that overland by way of Constantinople and the river Tigris. The encouragement to the enterprise offered by the British Government is such as to leave no doubt of the immediate raising of the necessary capital, computed to be about £800,000. The company has already issued its prospectus for raising the necessary amount in £20 shares; according to which the Government has granted a guarantee of four and a half per cent. for tifty years, to begin immediately. Should the revenue exceed four and a half per cent., the surplus is to be applied one-third to repay the advances of interest made by the Government, one-third to form a reserve fund to the amount of £80,-000, and the remainder to increase the dividend of shareholders until it shall reach ten per cent.; after which the Government is to have a discretionary authority to reduce the tariff. The line is to run from Alexandria. by way of Aden, to Kurrachee. The part of the line to be first constructed is that from Alexandria to Aden. Ar-Stepping into a church aisle, after dismission, and rangements for the establishment of a European line to Kurrachee to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Central India already exist. The nearest point at which the existing lines of telegraph reach the overland mails is

> An American Desert_Terrible Suffering from Thirst. A long letter appears in the Dallas (Texas) Herald concerning the passage of McCullough's emigrant train across the staked plain to California, from which we take the following extracts:

From Fort Chadbourne we traveled south to the Choncho river, (old Camp Johnson,) then followed up the Choncho to the edge of the Great American Desert. light color and alkaline nature, producing mostly salt grass and a few mezquite bushes and cactus. This kind of country extends from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, is 250 miles in width, and extends through our continent, being narrower in some points. There are but few watering places on the route from the Pecos to the Rio Grande. The herd had no water for seventy-six hours, and traveled one hundred and thirty miles. The herdsmen were without water or nourishment thirty hours. Their exercise was very hard, riding and hollowing at the cattle, and was calculated to bring on hour gained for life, when in reality it is two hours ac- thirst soon. The men suffered extremely for the want of water and sleep; many shot down the famishing bullocks on the road, stuck them, pulled off their boots or THE CHOCTAW NATION.—The Fort Smith Herald shoes, caught the thick, hot blood, and drank it freely, men were compelled to shoot many.

We went into the sand hills with 1,600 head of cattle or struck the sand with that number, and left with about water. On arriving the men were all excited and hard-

MILITARY SLAVERY-WHIPPING SOLDIERS IN ENG-LAND .- A more monstrous infliction of punishment than is noticed by the Brighton Guardian has never been recorded in the history of modern civilization; and it is not surprising that the police of England should receive notice of two hundred and fifty desertions from the army

in one day. Here is the story : A private of the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment having been found guilty by a district court-martial of stealing a five-shilling piece belonging to private Dougherty, of the same corps, was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, and to be imprisoned eighty-one days with hard labor. The punishment of flogging was inflicted on Saturday, at Chatham, and was very severe, the cat having nine thongs to it, thereby giving 450 stripes on the man's back. Some of the young soldiers, who had never seen such punishment before, dropped from the ranks and fainted.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK .- The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the five weeks ending September 2nd are \$11,574,540. The but only 1,282,743 less than for the same period of 1855.

The Journal of Commerce says;
If the imports continue at this rate throughout the season the government will not need another loan. Most of our importers have been looking for a sudden

Mrs. Benoni Benson was fat, fair, and forty-four, when her husband, a soap boiler in very good circumstances, was called from his life task of contributing to the general purification of mankind. Mrs. Benson took refuge from her grief in a pretty cottage, situated on the principal

street in G---At first she was inconsolable; and she used to say with a solemn emphasis, which carried conviction to the hearts of her hearers, that nothing but the thoughts of her daughter Florence would have prevented her from terminating her existence by the intervention of poison. Mrs. Benson was in no small degree indebted to her daughter-since in less than three months she threw aside her mourning, and became as lively as ever.

Touching Florence, she had now reached the mature age of nineteen, and began to think herself marriageable. She was quite pretty and tolerable well accomplished; so that her wishes in that respect were very likely to be

Just over the way lived Squire Markham, the village lawyer, just verging upon fifty, with his son Charles, who was about half his age. Being a young man of agreeable exterior, the latter was quite a favorite with the young ladies in the neighborhood, and considered in common parlance quite a 'catch.'

As yet however, his affections had never been seriously entangled, and might have remained so, had it not them that it was all a premeditated plan, and to this day been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates tesbeen for the sudden apparition, one morning, of Florence Panson, riding by on horseback.

It struck him at once that she was remarkably graceful, and really quite pretty. Thereupon, he cultivated her acquaintance with increased assiduity, and after a while asked the fatal question.

Florence answered in the affirmative, and instead referring him dutifully to her mother, hinted (being a romantic young lady) how charming it would be to steal away to the next town and get married without anybody being the wiser.

Charles Markham caught at the hint, which chimed with his own temperament, and he resolved to adopt it.
In order that it might be carried out with perfect success, it was resolved to seem indifferent to each other until the day fixed, in order to ward off any suspicion which might otherwise be roused.

So well were these arrangements carried out, that Mrs. Benson had no suspicion of what was going on.
Not so with Squire Markham. He had obtained clue to the affair in some manner, so that he not only discovered the fact of the elopement, but even the very day on which it was to occur.

Sly dog, that Charles," thought he to himself, as h sat down before the fire in his dressing gown and smoking cap, leisurely puffing away at a choice Havana.— But I don't wonder at it; he only takes after me .-Still I owe him something for keeping it so secretly from me. It would be a good joke, if I were a little younger, to cut him out, and marry her in spite of him."

Squire Markham, who was one of those jovial widowers who take life as it comes, mused more and more on this idea, stuck out by chance, as it were, till he really began to think it worth something.
"After all," shouted he, "I am not so old either, o

at least the ladies say so-and they ought to be good judges in such matters. I have been a bachelor a good while, and ought to have found out before this how much more comfortable it would be to have a pretty wife to welcome me home, and do the honors of my table, and to help me keep that rascal Charles in order. Egad I've half a mind to do it."

Squire Markham took two more whiffs, and exclaimed I vow I'll do it." What this mysterious IT was, we will leave the readers to infer from his very next movement. Ringing the

bell, he inquired of the servant:

'Is Charles at home?" " No sir," was the reply, "he went out this morning. and will be gone all day."

"Humph! that'll do. So much the better for my

purposes," thought he, when alone. Now I shall have the ground left to myself. Let me

see: the rascal intends to run away next Thursday evening, and to-day is Monday. Nothing like striking while the iron is hot. I'll write to her in his name, tell ing her that I have altered my mind, and will go just at a little difference with the bride expectant. He consid-

clock. You can walk there without attracting suspicion, and as there will be no moon, we shall be able to carry out our plans without fear of discovery. I am happy to say that the Governor doesn't suspect in the least that a daughter-in-law is in store for him .-Won't he be ashamed?

"Your devoted "Egad," said Squire Markham, laughing heartily, "that isn't bad, especially about humbugging me.— Charley couldn't have done any better himself." So saying he sealed it up and sent it over by a little

Irish boy in his employment, having first marke l 'pri-

vate' in the corner.
"Be careful Mike, to give it to Miss Benson, and don't let any one else see it," was the parting injunction.

Mrs. Benson was sitting in her quiet parlor, casting her eyes over a late number of the Atlantic Monthly.— Florence being absent on a shopping excursion, she was left alone. The ringing of the bell brought her to the door. With surprise she saw that the person who rang the bell was Mike, Squire Markham's boy, of all work. "Please ma'am," said he, holding out the missive, "a letter for Miss Benson, an' it's very particular that

nobody else should see it." The air of mystery conveyed in this characteristic ad dress aroused Mrs. Benson's curiosity, especially when she observed that it was addressed to her daughter, and not to herself, as she supposed. She returned to the parlor—not to read the Magazine; that had lost its at-

"What in the world can it be?" she thought, "that they should be so secret about it? Can Florence be carrying on a clandestine correspondence? It may be something that I ought to know." Stimulated by her feminine curiosity, Mrs. Benson

speedily conluded that she would be false to the responsibilities of a parent if she did not unravel the mystery. "Here's pretty doing!" she exclaimed, as soon as she could recover breath. "So Florence was going to run away and get married to that Charles Markham, with-

out so much as hinting a word to me." She leaned her head upon her hand, and began to consider. She was naturally led to think of her own marriage with the late Mr. Benson, and the happiness

of her wedded life, and she could not help heaving a sigh at the recollection. "Am I always to remain thus solitary?" she thought. "I've half a mind not to show the letter to Florence, but to run away with Charles to-morrow night on my own account. It's odd if I can't persuade him that the mother aint as good as the daughter;" and she glanced

complacently at the still attractive face from the Just then she heard the door open and Florence entered. She quickly crumpled up the letter, and thrust it into her pocket. Florence and Charles did not meet Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government during the succeeding day, chiefly in pursuance of the

plan they agreed to, in order to avoid suspicion. Squire Markham acted in an exceedingly strange manner, to his son's thinking. Occasionally he would burst into a hearty laugh, which he would endeavor to suppress, and pace up and down the room, as if to walk

off some of his superabundant hilarity.
"What's in the wind?" thought Charles to himself. "It can't be the Governor's getting crazy." Something was the matter, beyond a doubt. But what it really

was, he had not the faintest conjecture. At the hour specified, the Squire had his carriage drawn up at the appointed rendezvous. He began to peer anxiously in the dark for Florence. At length a

female form, well muffled up, made its appearance. Thanking her in a very low whisper, lest it might be suspected that he was the wrong person, he helped her into the carriage, and drove off.

During part of the journey, nothing was said. Both parties were desirous of concealing their identity. At length Squire Markham, considering that after all he for sale by could not marry the lady without her consent, and that the discovery must be made before marriage, decided to reveal himself, and then urge his own suit as well as he

My dear Miss Florence," he continued, in his natural

"Was it you sir, who was arranging to clope with my LY, aged 20 years.

In this town, on the 4th inst., Mr. WILLIAM F. SHEL-

daughter?" "No, but I conclude it was you, ma'am, who was take her place secretly, in order to frustrate her plans."

"Egad! the very idea I had myself," said the Squire laughing; "but the fact is ma'am, we've both of us been confoundedly sold, and the mischief of it is, I have left a letter for Charles, letting him know it; so undoubtedly he will take the opportunity to run off with Florence during our absence, and plume himself the rascal, on the way in which I was taken in."

"I confess that I left a note for Florence to the same purport. How she will laugh at me. What an embar-

"I tell you what," said the Squire, after a moment' pause, "we can carry out our plans, after all. We each came out with the intention of getting married. Why not marry each other, and then you know, we can make them believe we had it in view all along and only intended to frighten them."

Mrs. Benson assented with a little urging, and in the course of an hour the twain were made one. They immediately returned, but found, as they anticipated, Florence and Charles, discovering their departure, had themselves stepped off in a different direction, with a similar intent.

They made their appearance the next morning, pre-pared to laugh heartily at the frustrated plans of their parents, but learned with no little astonishment that they had struck up a bargain for themselves. Squire Markham and his new wife had the address to convince the younger pair are ignorant of the plot and counterplot which led to this double union of the two house-

Rufus Edmondson, Esq., of Goldsboro', N. C. has been appointed mail route agent on the railroad be-tween Weldon and Wilmington, vice M. K. Crawford, resigned. An excellent appointment.—Standard.

Lever in one of his stories, tells of a dashing individual who boiled his hams in Sherry wine, whereat an hon-est Hibernian exclaimed "I wish I was a pig them times

The Hartford Times suggests that those who canno obtain a cable charm to wear, might take, as a substitute, a four-pound weight, a string of sausages, or some other similar trifle.

"Reduced by Dyspepsia to a Mere Skeleton." CURED BY "BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS."-Mr. A Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton; I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Bærhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Borhave's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration."

See advertisement. [Sept. 7th .- 1&2-1w. RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS. Catalogues Sent Free!

A complete classified Catalogaa of Books, in every de partment of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained, by sending your address to G. G. EVANS, Publisher, 439 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

June 25, 1858

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS. DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspersia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was evidently cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoint girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Firs as of Dyspersia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. Aug. 7, 1858. 284 3m-50-3m dark to-morrow night. She won't suspect anything until the knot is tied, and then what a laugh we shall have."

til the knot is tied, and then what a laugh we shall have."

til the knot is tied, and then what a laugh we shall have."

the functions upon which the original and natural color of the functions upon which the functions upo the hair and its moisture, its gloss, its life, and consequently ered it a capital joke on his son, but looked no further. its original beauty depended. Professor Wood, at the age He accordingly drew his writing materials towards him, and indited the following epistle:

"Dearest Florence:—I find the day fixed for our elopement on some accounts objectionable, and would like, with your permission, to substitute to-morrow evening. If I hear nothing from you, I shall infer that you assent to this arrangement. I shall have a carriage in readiness under the old oak tree at half past eight o'clock. You can walk there without attracting suspicion, any other till after you have this. With this resolution you will never have occasion to use a hair dye.

CAUTION .- Beware of worthless imitations, as several are

will never have occasion to use a hair dye.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle.—Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also, by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canadas.

Sept. 7—1-1t—2-1t

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY!—To you (always disposed to aid the suffering,) it may appear incredible, after in vain trying all the "wonderful" medicines of the day, that one application externally, and a few drops taken internally, of my (genuine) Electric Oil, will so very suddenly relieve the sufferer from the most violent pains; yet, it is a fact, as testified by good men and by good women, whose some special benefit within an hour, and many are they who have been perfectly cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Spinal and Brodchial Complaints, Croup, Tic Doloreaux, Felons, Cramps, Piles, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands and Stiff Joints, Scrofula and Erysipelas, Sore Nipples and Swelled Breast, Salt Rheum and Cankers in the Mouth or Stomach, Eruptions and all kinds of Sores, (Headache and Toothache in five to ten minutes,) also, Chilblains and Sore and Tender Feet. It will be seen that I do not profess to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints; all of which are curable on Simple Electric and Chemical principles through the affinities of my Electril Oil, and the Nervo-vital fluid of the human body.

The modus operandi of progressing and ever changeable Rheumatic pains, is imperfectly understood by mankind; whether its location is the membrane or covering of the nerves, inflamed by derangement, (like the coating of an inflamed stomach,) or some disturbance of the electric fluid itself; certain it is that my Electric Oil is readily absorbed into, if, it does not actually supply a needful deficiency in, and equalize the circulation of, that great principle of living orga

and equalize the circulation of, successful and equalize the skeptical and the humane look into this matter—for if these things are so, all are alike interested. I will take any case from the hospitals to test it for all. My Electric Oil is pleasant and innocent; no danger of cold or reaction, as all will bear me witness. Come and see for yourself—near Chestnut street, 39 South Eighth street; 40 cents and \$1 per bottle.

PROF. CHAS. DE GRATH. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and generally. Sept. 9.—3&2-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all

obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on

Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain fron, calomel, antimony, or

anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y.

thorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by For sale by Druggists generally. HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

N. B.-\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any an-

DIED.

In this town, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ANNIS TAYLOR, meaning to elope with my son."

"Indeed, Squire Markham you are wrong; the affair coming incidentally to my knowledge, I concluded to days.

aged 63 years.

At her brother's residence, in this town, on the 8th inst., Miss MINNA L. TURNER, aged 23 years, 9 menths and 16 days. SANDS' SARSAPARITAA.

Health and long life may be attained by keeping the blood pure, and the liver, stomach, and bowels free from all mor-bid secretions, and deleterious accumulations. In the worst cases of Scrofula and other diseases, cutaneous, or eruptive, arising from a vitiated, or inflamed condition of the blood, the wonderfully purifying qualities of this celebrated extract, and its prompt action upon the vital fluid have earned for it undying fame. Numerous certificates from persons of the highest respectability are the best evidence of its great value in the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. [September 10, 1858-2-1t THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspep sia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy func-

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone,

tify. March 10th, 1859.

FOR RENT. THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WARDS & WILSON, at Herringsville, Sampson county, N. C. Any person wishing to rent, will find this an excellent stand for business, and a good house. For further particulars, apply to, or address, ROBINSON WARD, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county, N. C. Sept. 10, 1858.—2-9t.*

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE DWELLING HOUSE on Second Street, next door to Mr. Zeno H. Greene, having two rooms above stairs, Parlor, Bedroom and Dining room below, with good, large, rich Vegetable Garden; Stable and Cow Lot attached. The same will be put in good order for occupancy by 1st October next. Persons wishing to rent or buy, will call on Mr. J. C. Latta.

Santamber 10th 1858

2-31* September 10th, 1858 2-3t* Herald copy, and forward bill to James Mahony, Conway

LOOK AT THIS THE HEIRS OF HENRY EADY, dec'd., offer for THE HEIRS OF HENRY EADY, dec'd., offer for sale the following lands, viz: that large body, containing about 2,800 acres, situate in Williamsburg District, S. C., near Black River, between the Rope Ferry of said river and Kingstree, known as the Steele and Knox land, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Rice and Turpentine, with a fine Stock Range. Also, the land where the said dec'd lived, situate in said District, on Lynches Creek, near Johnsonville, containing about 900 acres. On the place are a dwelling and other out-houses, with considerable cleared land; is a good Corn and Cotton Plantation, and ready for use. Any wishing to purchase, for other particuready for use. Any wishing to purchase, for other particulars will please call on Thomas, John D. and H. Eady, Executors.

THOMAS EADY. Sept. 10, 1858.—2-4t.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE HOUSE AND LOT KNOWN AS THE JOseph Tilly House, on Sixth street. If not sold, it will be rented out for one year from the first of October next. For particulars, apply at this office, or to Sept. 9.—3-tf W. S. SIDBURY.

BACON. SIDES AND SHOULDERS—very handsome. For sale by Sept. 9. WILLARD & CURTIS. GUNNY CLOTH. HEAVY ARTICLE—for sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

60 COILS BALE ROPE IN STORE. For sale by Sept. 9. WILLARD & CURTIS FLOUR_FLOUR. FRESH ARTICLE, in bbls. and bags. For sale by Sept. 9. WILLARD & CURTIS.

BACON !-BACON ! ! WESTERN SIDES, AND N. C. SIDES AND SHOUL-ders. For sale in lots to suit, by Sept. 9. ZENO H. GREENE. COFFEE_COFFEE. BAGS, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE by Sept. 9. ZENO H. GREENE.

SHOT. 200 BAGS, assorted sizes. For sale by Sept. 9. ZENO H. GREENE. PORK. BBLS. MESS PORK. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

75 BAGS RIO COFFEE-10 15 " Java do.;
" Laguayra do., now landing from schrs. G. R. Dixon and Florida. For sale by
T. H. McKOY & CO.

BACON_BACON. 16 HHDS. BRIGHT WESTERN SHOULDERS;
Schrs. G. R. Dixon and Florida. For sale by T. H. McKOY & CO. PILOT BREAD. ONSTANTDY ON HAND, fresh from the Bakery.
For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

For sale by Sept. 9th, 1858. JUST RECEIVED. 3.450 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, for Mealing Sept. 6. BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, for Mealing STOKLEY & OLDHAM. DAILY EXPECTED.

HHDS. WESTERN BACON, SIDES AND SHOULDERS.
For sale by
ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
34 North Water street. For sale by CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BACON, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., and for sale by
ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
Sept. 7th
No. 32, North Water Street.

MESS PORK. 100 BBLS. CITY MESS PORK, just received, for sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

Sept. 9th, 1858.

CRACKERS. MUGAR, Butter, Soda, Milk Crackers-fresh from the Sept. 9th WILLARD & CURTIS. NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST bidder, the MAGNOLIA MALE SEMINARY, at the Court House door in Kenansville, on Tuesday of the regular term of next September Court, on six months' credit.

B. V. CARROLL,
L. A. MERRIMAN,
M. K. DEVANE M. K. DEVANE, A. M. RACKLEY, J. B. MONK,

Magnolia, August 31st, 1858.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY ASSOCIATED For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and With him in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business, W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants Mr. W. H. Bettencourt, and will continue to carry it on under the firm and style of ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

Sept. 9.—3&2-1w.

No. 34 North Water Street.

Sept. 3d, 1858. I here take the opportunity of saying to all persons indebted to me, or to the firm of Alderman & Bizzell, either by note or account, that I will be thankful to receive the amount of their dues at an early period.

I. T. ALDERMAN,
Sept. 6.
No. 34 North Water street.

MACHINE SHOP. FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish RRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL-WORK AND MACHINERY of all kinds. Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

JOHN C. BAILEY,

Proprietor.

Proprietor. 246-1y-43-1y Wilmington, June 24, 1858

B. F. GRADY, GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT. WILMINGTON, N. C.,
WYILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by Northern Merchants.

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission. Highest cash prices paid for Land Warrants.

Business transactions strictly confidential when required.

Co., New York.

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Pea-

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Pescock, North Water Street.
Feb. 18th, 1858 MOLASSES. Prime, heavy, sweet Molasses. In store, J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO. or sale by Sept. 3.

CE ! ICE !! ICE !!! "Why!" shricked the lady, "I thought it was Charles."

"And I," said Squire Markham, recognising Mrs.

Benson's voice, "thought it was Florence."

"At Smithville, N. C., on the 31st August, Mrs. SARAH delivery of ICE every day from suarise to sunset, excepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE depting Sunday su

represent the wholesale er rates have to be paid. BEESWAX, # 75 . . 23 @ N. E. Rum. 50 G Znd hand... 1 95 @ 2 10 New...... 2 00 @ 2 10 CANDLES, 2 b. Tallow..... 16 @ 18 Adamantine... 22 @ 25 Sperm..... 35 @ 60 COPPER, 2 b. do. Apple, .65 @ NAVAL BRO virgin 0 00 @ Yellow dip. 0 00 @ Java..... Laguayra do. No. 2,1
do. No. 3,1
do. No. 3,1
Spirits Turp.,
Pgallon ... 00
Trush, Pgal.26 Sperm, 2 00 (Linseed,raw, 1 15 (do. boiled,1 15 (PEA NUTS, bush...00 do. 7 bbl.,.2 75 @ N. C. Bason, Hams,
Middlings,
Shoulders, ...
Hog round, ...
Western Baco
Middlings, ... Middlings,...101@ Shoulders,...0@ N. C. Lard,...13@ Butter, ... 23 @ 27 Cheese, ... 11 @ 11 Corr, Northern, 29 bbl., City Mess, .19 50 @20 00 Clear do .00 00 @20 00 Butt, ... 16 00 @16 50 Beef, Mess, .16 00 @16 00 do. Fulton Market, .00 00 @20 00 GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, \$ 15., 1 ton and under 5, per ton, 63 00 5 tons and over, " 60 00 AND PLASTER, # bbl. 1 50 Oats......45 Poultry, Chickens, live, 20 @ Pease, Cow. 75 @ Do. B. Eye. 1 00 @ Wheat, red. 1 15 @ do. white. 1 25 @ do. dead, ..00 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ do. dead, \$9 15.00 @ Sherr, \$9 head, Rice, rough.. 00 @ do., clean, # b.....31 @ Lambs,.....1 75 @ 2 25 Mutton,.....1 75 @ 2 50 Hides, # 16., Alum, P bush.,25 @ English, ass'd. American, ref... do. hoop, ton 90 00@9
Swede 51@
IME, # bbl ... 75 @
do. fm store 90 @ LIME, # bbl . do. fm store 90 @ 1 LUMBER, \$\mathrew{H}\, M., (River.) Fl'r Boards. 0 00 @11 00 Wide do.... 7 50 @ 8 00 Scantling... 0 (Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 clear25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Ash Head'g, 8 50 @12 00 Timber, 19 M., Shipping,....0 00 @ 0 Mill, prime, 7 00 @ 7 do. inferior to Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff,

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\overline{B}\$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 \$\overline{C}\$ 14 cents \$\overline{D}\$ bbl. and \$\overline{C}\$ when brought # Railroad, about the same expenses are in-curred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac-

rough edge. 0 00 @13 00 re-sawed... 0 00 @15 00

Molasses, & gallon.
Cuba, Hhds 28 @ 30
do. Bbls. 32 @ 35
N. Orleans. 00 @ 00

ordinary, .4 00 @

Common, 18 @ Medium, 25 @ Fine, 45 @ Wool, # lb., . . . 17 @

TALLOW, # Ib.,. TOBACCO, # Ib.,

O NEW YORK. On deck. Under deck. Turpentine and Tar, \$\pi\$ bbl.,...\$ 00 \$ 00 @ 40 Rosin.....do.....30 00 @ 35 Flaxsecd, # bushel, 00
Ground Peas, # bushel, 00
Wheat, # bushel, 00
Lumber, # M., 400@5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, # bbl...... Cotton, # bale, 0 00
Cotton goods, # cubic foot, . . . 0
Rice, # 100 lbs., 0
Lumber, # M., as to size, . 4 00@4 00
TO BOSTON. 00 00 00 0 00 Turpentine and Tar, # bbl..... 00 @ 8 00 @ 7 7 00 @ 0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE. - After closing our review on Thursday last, the price of yellow dip went up 5 cents, with sales at \$3 per 280 lbs. Since then there has existed a moderate enquiry, and the market has ruled steady-all received having been taken at \$3 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard .-The receipts have been smaller than for some time past. and the transactions for the week comprise only 2,271 bbls.

viz: 360. 3 00. 3 00. 1 50 137. 3 00. 3 00. 1 50 662. 3 00. 3 00. 1 50 Do...... Saturday.... 606...... 3 00..... 3 00...... 21...... 3 00..... 3 00...... Thursday.... 335....... 3 00...... 3 00...... 1 50

EPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Since our last we have no impor tant change to note in this article as regards prices. The sales for the week have been small and the market has ruled steady at 43 cents per gallon ;-some private transactions have taken place, the particulars of which we could not obtain. This morning we learn that 431 cents is offered, but sellers are holding at 44 cents and upward, and no sales up to the time of closing our enquiries. The week's sales are

as follows:

Rosin-We have to note a quiet market in all grades for the Sept. 6. No. 34 North Water street.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND the advanced rates of freight. Since our last only three or four vessels have arrived, but as quite a number are now due here, the prospects are that they will arrive in a few days, when we may look for some activity in the market. In the absence of transactions, the stock in first hands is accumu lating. The only sales we hear of are as follows: Saturday, 300 bbls. Common at \$1 15 for medium bbls.; Monday, 300 do. Pale at \$4, \$4 50, a \$5 per bbl., as in quality, and 72 do. strained Common at \$1 621.

TAR .- The small quantity received for some time past has caused a better feeling in the market, and with a moderate demand, the price has gone up 10 cents. A lot of 130 bbls. was received on Wednesday, and sold at \$1 70 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP--The market for beeves remain

as reported for several weeks past; none coming in, and no demand. Sheer continue to be brought to market slowly, and the light receipts has caused the stock in butchers hands to become nearly worked off. We note a brisk demand, and a few droves would readily command good prices—say \$1 75 to \$2 50 each, the latter figure for a prime article.

BARRELS-The receipts of empty Spirits Turpentine barreis have been meagre for some time, and the stock of second hand ones has become nearly or quite all worked off. We note a moderate enquiry existing, and prices have gone up a shade. A lot of 350 second hand sold in the early part of the week at \$2 each, as they run; selected would bring rather higher figures. One or two small lots of new sold at

COFFEE-Stock of most all descriptions in store is moderate, and only a retail demand exists. Corron—But little received for some time and the transaction tions continue limited. Only one lot of 40 bales sold this

cepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE delivered after time of closing, except in cases of sickness.

ICE for the country carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

TERMS CASH, without any deviation.

ICE furnished to sick poor gratis, when directed by a Physician or Viniting Committee.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

April 19th, 1868

Ince color and texture to bair. Respectfully yours.

WILSON KINS.

AP All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to country, and there is only a moderate stock on market. We note a fair demand, with also in the small way at 90 a 95 cents 9 bunhel.

Prime—But few Mullets have been received here as yet, and we note a fair demand. A lot of 20 bbls. Was received on Wednesday, and sold at \$8 for oak bbls.; this figure, however, is an extreme question.

THOS. C. CRAPT.

Ince color and texture to bair. Respectfully yours.

WILSON KINS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, S. C. Of York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and there is only a moderate stock on market. We note a fair demand, with also in the small way at 90 a 95 cents 9 bunhel.

FIRMS CASH, without any deviation.

ICE for the country, carefully packed and forwarded as divided and forwar

to report. Some parcels have been received per railroad, and also a lot from Charleston, which, together with former arrivals, has increased the stock in first hands, and the market for the week has ruled exceedingly dull. Prices have a decided downward tendency, and in the present state of the market we cannot give a correct quotation. A few lots of State brands have changed hands during the past three or four days, but neither buyers nor sellers seem disposed to make the prices public. We quote nominally as follows:—Cross \$6 to \$6 25, fine \$6 25 to \$6 50, superfine \$6 50 to \$6

75, and family \$7 to \$7 25 per bbl.—though we would remark that it appears inactive, even at lowest figures. Grain.—In Corn we have no important change to notice since our last review. The market is very well supplied at present, and there is only a limited demand from dealers.— The receipts for the week comprise only 4.850 bushels, of which 3,450 came to a dealer and has gone into store, and the balance sold at 75 cents per bushel—this was a prime article of white, and was taken for milling purposes. We quote at 70 a 75 cents, as in quality. OATS None have been received lately, and the supply on market has become rather light; we note, however, only a retail demand.-PEAS-The supply of Cow on market is small, though sufficient for the demand at present existing. No sales, and quotations in table are mere nominal. Ricz-For clean there is only a light demand from the trade, and we note a fair stock in first hands. We continue former rate-31 cents per. lb. WHEAT-No transactions have been reported since our last. Several parcels on market, but no buyers i

onsequence of the difficulty in shipping. HAY.—The market for some time past has ruled exceed ingly dull for all descriptions, and we note a heavy stock in store. Received for the week 208 bales Northern, and 430 do. Eastern—the former of which sold on Wednesday at 40 cents per 100 lbs., 90 days; and the latter is unsold. The lot of 47 bales inferior Eastern reported in our last as receiv-

ed. was sold at 60 cents, cash. LIME-We have no change to notice in this article. No receipts, but there is a full stock of former arrivals remaining in dealers' hands. We quote at 95c. a \$1 \$2 cask. MOLASSES-There has been very little demand since ou last, and no sales except in the retail way. Cuba is in fair

stock, and we quote from store and wharf at 30 cents for single hhds., and 28 cents per gallon in lots; and 32 a 35 cents in bbls., as in quality. POTATOES-Sweet arrive quite freely for the season of the year, and sell at 90 cents to \$1 per bushel. The supply of Irish is light, and we note only a limited enquiry. See table

PROVISIONS .- For N. C. cured Bacon the market contin ues to rule quiet. The receipts for two or three weeks have been moderate, and there is a fair supply at present in first hands. There is scarcely any demand for retailing purposes, and the sales have been mainly of small lots to consu mers at 14 cents for hog round; some parcels are held higher. We refer to our table for prices, which will be found correct as regards the wholesale quotations. The supply of Western has become light, in consequence of the meagre receipts for a few weeks past, and the market rules firm at previous rates. We quote sales from store in small lots at 9 cents for shoulders, and 102 a 11 cents per lb. for sides. LARD.—One or two small lots of N. C. make brought in during the week, but we hear of no sales except in the retail way. Western is in light supply, though we note a very light demand as existing. We quote small sales from store at 12 a 121 cents in bbls., and 121 cents per lb., in kegs. PORK.—For Northern there has been but little demand throughout the past week, and there is a large stock on market; no change, however, in prices, and our quotations in table represent store rates.

SALT.—In this article we note a better feeling for Liverpool ground, and we advance prices a shade. The receipts for some time have been small, and the stock at present on market is exceedingly light, while we notice a brisk demand existing. See table for prices. Alum is in heavy stock, and only a retail demand exists. Sells from store at 25 cents per bushel, in lots to suit.

SHINGLES-No demand for shipping purposes, and the market rules dull. Only a few small lots received, and sold at quotations. See table. TIMBER-Continues to arrive very sparingly, and is in good demand for mill purposes; -only three rafts received

during the week that we are aware of, and readily taken by millers at \$5 for ordinary, and \$7 50 \$9 M. for fair quality FREIGHTS-Since our last the small number of vessels that have arrived has caused more firmness in the market, and we note one having been taken up for New York at 40 cents on rosin, and 70 cents # bbl. on spirits turpentine;—these

figures, however, cannot be looked upon as a fair criterion of the market, as there was no other vessel in port offering. Since the above, three or four vessels have come in, but we have not learned what rates they were getting. There is a moderate amount of produce offering, and the market for coastwise rates rules firm. We refer to quotations in table, though they may be looked upon as merely nominal for the

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 6.—Bacon 12½ @ 13; Cotton—Fair to Good, 11½ @ 12, Ordi. to Mid. 10½ @ 00; Flour—family, \$7 00 @ 0 00; Super. \$6 90 @ 0 00; Fine, \$6 75 @ 0 00; Scratched, \$6 50 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$1 00 @ 0 00; Wheat, \$0 95 @ 0 00; Oats, 40 @ 45; Peas, 0 85 @ \$0 90; Rye, \$0 75 @ 0 80; Lard—12 @ 13 cents; Molasses—Cuba 29 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 45 @ 50 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentime—Yellow dip, \$2 45 @ 0 00; Virgin, \$3 00 @ 0 00; Hard, \$1 00 @ 00; \$855 50, 00 a 40 cents. Peruvian Guano. 5 tons and unwards. \$65 50. 00 a 40 cents. Peruvian Guano, 5 tons and upwards, \$65 ton of 2,000 lbs.; less quantity \$70. Cotton—No change. Flour.—Variable.

Corn—Quite firm. Wool—In demand.—Obs.

WASHINGTON, N. C., August 31.—Naval Stores—All articles are on the advance, and sales have been made since our last at \$3 00 for Dip Turpentine, \$1 60 for Scrape do, and \$1 15 for Tar. No sales of Spirits Turpentine or Rosin to

grain—Corn is lower, and sales of up-river yellow have been made at 60c; small lots of Hyde co. white for retailing sells at 60 a 65c., as in quantity. Wheat is beginning to make its appearance, but the quality is very inferior, and prices proprotionably low. We quote 80 a 85 as about the market.

TAWBORO', Sept 3d.—Turpentine—Dip, \$2 20 to \$2 25; Scrape 35 to 40 cents per 100 lbs.; Tar \$1 to \$1 10; Corn \$2 76 to \$3 per bbl.; Cotton 10 to 11 cents; Bacon 12 to 13 cents; Lard 12\frac{1}{2} to 13 cents.

NEWBERN, Sept. 7.—Turpentine.—Sales yesterday of 107 bbls. virgin dip at \$3 60, and 463 bbls. dip at \$3 a \$3 05 \$9 bbl. Corn.—We note one sale of Corn yesterday of 100 bbls. at \$3 50 \$\ \text{bbl}\$. Nothing doing in other articles. Our Prices Current will be corrected for to-morrow's issue.—*Progress*.

at 38s.

London Markets.—In the London market wheat and flour are dull, but without change in price. Cotton has advanced id per pound. Tallow steady.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE BOYAL
Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government,
under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, September 28th, 1858. \$324.000. SORTEO NUMERO 805 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000! Prize of. \$100,000 | 6 Prizes of. \$2,000 | 1 " 50,000 | 10 " 1,000 | 1 " 50,000 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 500 | 14 " 5

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED. Sep. 2.—Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, from White Hall, to Petteway & Pritchett.

3.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to J. M. Clark.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBok-

FROM QUARANTINE.—Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Gifford, FROM QUARANTINE.—Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Gifford, from Martinique to W. M. Harriss.

Sept. 4—FROM-QUARANTIEE.—Schr. Elizabeth, Williams, from Charleston, to Master; with mdze.

Sept. 6.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sep. 6.—Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Schr. David Eaust, Moslander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth. with mdze,

Schr. David Faust, Moslander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Schr. David Faust, Moslander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

7.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.
Sept. 7.—Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.
Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Schr. Devil Bug, Davis, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.
Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.
Schr. Manumit, Howard, from Hertford, N. C., to Russell & Bro.; with corn, &c.
Schr. Louisa, Vanhorn, from Hertford, N. C., to Stokley & Oldham; with corn.
Schr. Alba, Powell, from New York, to Murray & Peacock; with mdze.

8.—Schr. Eliza S. Potter, Potter, from New London, Ct., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with hay.
U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.
Sept. 8.—Schr. Florida, Tall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.
Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from Schr. Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from Schr. Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from Schr. Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swa Bro.; with mdze. Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.
Sep. 8.—Schr. Mary Ann & Caroline, Bowen, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.
Schr. Eureka, Brinn, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

CLEARED. Sep. 2—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayettaville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokke-3-Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by 4-Brig Maria, Homan, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores.

Brig Josiah Jex, Wallace, for West Indies, by Adams,
Bro. & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Bennet Flanner, Smith, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with wheat and cotton.

4.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.
Schr. Lilly, Tooker, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.
6—Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, for White Hall, by Petteway & Pritchett.
Sept. 6.—Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Wilson, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.
Schr. Ellen Bandall, Justice, for Little River, by D. A. La-

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithvine, by A. H. VanBokkelen.
7.—Brig Lydia Stover, Cates, for Portland via Boston, by Keith & Flanner; with naval stores.
7.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.
8—Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by Petteway & Pritchett.
Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin Martin. Schr. Jonas Smith, Lynch, for New York, by A. D. Ca-Schr. Johns Smith, Lynch, for New York, by A. D. Ca-zaux; with naval stores. Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Gifford, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss; with naval stores. September 8.—Schr. Southern Belle, Daniels, for N. York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores. 9.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer. Negroes at Auction.
ON TUESDAY NEXT, 14th INST., at 94 O'CLOCK, A. M.

at Exchange Corner, I will sell, 23 Likely Negroes. Sept. 8th, 1858. 2ts-2-ts. BERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS. THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE, And the various attections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Berhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Berhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations. mitations.

Sold at \$1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the sole proprietors,

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.,

Manufacturing charmaceutists and Chemists,

Pittaburgh, Pa

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & McLIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally throughout the State. June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF

A FINE HEAD OF

Current will be corrected for to-morrow's issue.—Progress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Cotton is very stiff—sales of 1,500 bales. Flour is heavy—sales of 13,000 barrels; Ohio. \$5 50 a \$5 75; southern \$4 75 a \$5 60. Wheat, red, \$1 17 a \$12 85; white \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn, mixed, 67 a 75c.; white \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn, mixed, 67 a 75c.; white \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn, mixed, 67 a 75c.; white \$1 13 a \$5. To.; white \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn, mixed, 67 a 75c.; white \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn, with \$1 13 a \$5. To.; white \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn, with \$1 13 a \$5. To.; white \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn, with \$1 14 a \$12 c.

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Flour is firm—Howard street and Ohio \$5 a \$5 62. Wheat, red, \$1 25; white \$1 35 a \$1 55. Corn, white \$0 a \$30.; Yellow \$3 a \$5c. Whiskey is firm and steady. Provisions are quiet.

Liverpool Breadsuffs Market.—Messrs. Richardson, Spenc & Co. state that the weather has become favorable for harvesting, checking the advancing tendency in the breadstuffs market. Flour is quiet, but prices remain steady at the rates advised per Africa; vis: Western 20s a 21s; Philadelphis and Baltimore 21s ed a 22s; Ohio 22s a 23s 6d.

Philadelphis and Baltimore 21s ed a 22s; Ohio 22s a 23s 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Our market for provisions continues steady, the business transacted being mainly of retail character.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashes are steady at 31s 6d a 32s; for pots, and 32s 6d for pearls. Linseed Oil is unchanged yellow 33s 6d a 34s; prime white 34s a 34s 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashes are steady at 31s 6d a 32s; for pots, and 32s 6d for pearls. Linseed Oil is unchanged ed; sales at 34s a 34s 9d. Spirits turpentine remains steady at 33s.

London Markets.—In the London market wheat and flour are dull, but without change in price. Cotton has advanced id per pound. Tallow steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the tip of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Your respectfully. Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D., many others to try it.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictby carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 29, 1857.

The Uses of Adversity.

Perhaps we may be accused of a disposition to indulge in paradoxes, if we presume to assert that the depression under which the various interests of the country have suffered, and are still suffering, or appearing to suffer. ought to be regarded rather as a good than as an evilpainful, perhaps, but remedial in its character and beneficial in its results. Let us look at it a little.

What has caused the pressure? It may be said that panic had a great share in it. No doubt it had. But how? Why, by impairing confidence, restricting credit, and precipitating settlement. The pressure for money has been occasioned by the immediate demand for monev to pay debts, and that demand has too often shown the rottenness of the fabric of credit under which these debts were contracted, and the inadequate preparation made to meet them, save by a renewal and increase of Immense importations brought immense sums into the public treasury of the Union, which sums came out of the pockets of the people and were spent with a lavish hand, the inevitable consequence of a full treasury. States borrowed and spent, counties borrowed and spent, towns borrowed and spent, chartered corporations borrowed and spent, individuals borrrowed and spent. How much more than was necessary may be shown by a slight reference to the importations of the country during the last twelve months, as compared with the twelve months preceding, and further, by the excess of bonds negotiated abroad any of the five years preceding 1857-'8, with the amount during the year ending

This thing had to stop some time. Are we wrong it saying that its stopping when it did was better than it would have been had the thing gone on four or five years longer, which it could hardly have done. Then the crash must have been overwhelming. Are we wrong in saying that the people of this section, embarrassed as they now are, are really, as a whole, safer and sounder than they were three or four years ago. That they know better where they stand. That they, as a section owe That as a people they are trying to spend less than they make-to get out of debt rather than to go farther into debt. Unless we are much deceived these are the facts of the case. The lesson that we have all learned, has been a painful one—is a painful one.— Some have suffered deeply through no fault of their own. Others have gone by the board, whose position is really little worse than it had been for a considerable time. Through much pain and tribulation, a goodly amount of indebtedness has been settled and arranged and the atmosphere is clearer. Are we to look for an immediate "reaction," or is any

the pressure of debt is relieved, current business can be promptly burned down by a mob, and thus every effort done more freely and easily, because the necessary means at removal faustrated. will be less diverted to the payment of old scores. the creation of capital, which means the accumulation of incomes over expenditures, mean s will be furnished for investment in real estate, and thus an impetus be given to the value of property, until that value is brought into proper relation with other classes of investment, which it is not now. But we sincerely trust that no reactionary return to the "flush times" of a few willing to interfere. The Sheriff of Richmond county, in mid ocean would be like searching for a needle in a haystack; and as our side terminus is, so to speak, una delusive prosperity may not lead men into projects and as the thing was done, they held a public beyond their prosperity may not lead men into projects and as she would promptly have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection, we may safely guess that if we have a fleet of twenty to our one for its protection. beyond their means or business. How many houses celebration, a la Atlantic Cable, and resolved to do bought or built in 1853 or '54, with the idea of easy more. If there be law, it is mob only which rules in payment, or at the worst, of ready re-sale at advanced rates, have been sold in 1857-'58 at little over half their cost. This has been the case all the country over. Every community can easily point to examples. If the past twelve months has had to suffer for the mistakes of former years, it has not been chargeable itself with many sins of extravagance.

Flush times have been ruinous to the holders of railway property by stimulating the construction of rival lines which are now struggling with the gallant and benevolent object of cutting each others throats. The New York and Erie, and the New York Central Roads are doing their best to ruin each other, and are meeting with admirable success. These roads force the Pennsylvania and Maryland lines to run for almost nothing or lose the trade of the West. The Virginia and Charleston lines are competing for the trade of East over which has been ceded by the State. The acting Tennessee and working for nothing; the upper and Attorney General of the State concurred in opinion lower lines in our own State are doing their best with Mr. Conner, the U. S. District Attorney, holding against each other. All these lines are built upon credit mainly. Surely, it was time that something should force a pause. We will venture to say that the world in its wide circuit cannot produce anything to in our opinion, rather objectless, as the law appears to equal the railroads in the United States. We were going to say the Railroad system of the United States, but there is no system about it. No projects have ever been ushered into existence with the same parade of plausible business calculations. Every talking railroad man can prove to a demonstration that his particular project must pay immense profits; but no sooner is the work done than some new one is started apparently with the view to kill it off. State works are started to kill off State works already in operation, and now we see the result. Railroad property, with few exceptions, is nearly valueless. We don't honestly believe that the railroads of the United States, as a whole, have made expenses for the last six months, and as rival lines are developed and completed the thing grows worse. It is surely time that some pause should be given to this recklessness. If the CRISIS only did something in this line, then its occurrence may be forgiven. If it only caused people to examine some of the current shams and cants of the day, then it has not been wholly useless.

A great fallacy on the subject of railroads has been cherished by fancy political economists, or at least promulgated by them. It has been asserted that the usual laws of business might safely be ignored in reference to the location of such works, at least when built by public money. The dividend idea has been disregarded .-Other things being equal, the road that makes most money is not only the most useful to its stockholders, but to the community at large, because, by carrying large numbers of passengers or large quantities of freight, it gives extensive accommodation to persons and property. If a road or other work does not offer some tolerable inducements for the investment of private capital, it is a fair reason why a State should pause before going into it. Under the present state of things it ought to be a controlling reason. It is time that Legislatures should learn to practise some of the hard common sense that guides most of their members in their private affairs. If a State gives two thirds, she ought to demand that private individuals should at least the remaining one-third. If there be not sufficient energy, resources, patriotism or desire for the work in the United States marshal, not subject to the laws of Smithville appeared quite willing for the persons landed the population of the regions through which the work is to pass, or which are to be connected, accommodated, or, as the cant phrase is, "developed" by it, then it may fairly be taken for granted that that work isn't wanted-won't pay, and can't be made to pay. There may be exceptions, but these exceptions ought to be well looked into, and the surrounding circumstances well weighed before such exceptions are allowed to operate as claims for exceptional favours.

These things ought to be well weighed by the mem-

bers of our next General Assembly—especially by those representing the Eastern constituencies, who contribute so large a portion of the revenues of the State. It is time for business considerations to exert some influence over Legislation; to form tests by which the value of projects may be weighed, and taxes levied to meet liabi!ties; for we have seen that there is such a thing as settling day. As yet we have no system : nor can we hope for any adequate results from expenditures based upon Legislature any important modification of the N. C. Western Road ought to be made; none at least, amounting to an immediate abandonment of the section feature of the charter. In this respect, we suppose we differ from at least one of the gentlemen who ran for the office of Governor, for we are altogether too slow of comprehension teous expression, to see how any Eastern man could go for the age, unappreciative. giving money in advance of the bond, to build a work with our means to enure solely to the benefit of Virginia towns via the Danville Connection, which that gentleman, Mr. McRae, advocates. It is possible also that we may differ somewhat from the Governor elect. We think it would be advisable to see how we stand before removing the salutary restriction imposed on the charter of the Western Extension. The idea seems to be gaining ground that restrictions are imposed only to be abrogated. Let them at least have a fair trial. Certainly no circumstances have been developed since the charter was passed tending to incite us to recklessness, or to indicate that the exercise of due caution is no longer necessary. We go for carrying out every pledge-pushing forward just as fast as a proper regard for the interests of the had we been two nations we should have been at war State will admit, but no faster.

The Mobocracy in Power.

Some fifty years ago, the quarantine station for the City of New York was fixed on Staten Island, at a distance of about seven miles from the battery. Then the grounds were really secluded and apart from the necessary contact of population. The quarantine grounds occupied by the State buildings, hospitals, etc., have not since been extended, but the owners of lands in the neighbourhood have cut them up into villa lots, speculated up to the very walls of the quarantine, made their improvements with a full knowledge of the existence of the establishment which had been placed there during the early part of the century. The quarantine was at least no intruder. However, the progress of population in the City and upon Staten and Long Islands, with the increasing intercourse drew attention to the location of the quarantine grounds, and caused an agitation to commence for its removal about ten years ago. The Legislature acceded to the request of the Staten Islanders .-A bill was passed for the removal of quarantine to Sandy Hook, and the New Jersey authorities applied to for a cession of the sand bar. But the influence of New York shippers was successfully exerted to prevent the Jersey Legislature from making the cession. violent "reaction" desirable? We think that both of Then Seguine's Point was selected, a site for Summer these questions may be answered in the negative. As and Fall, bought and buildings erected, which were of state arise between our government and another, than

of Stapleton, which has arisen near or around the quar- ment is compelled to fall a little. The Oregon difficulantine grounds and hospitals, went to work and burned ty, whereby we lost the Fraser River country, is a case all the buildings and their contents, turning the sick inmates out into the rain and the sun to die from expo- can Press at will. already died. The authorities were all powerless, or unyears ago, will overtake us, only to be followed inevi- which embraces Staten Island, was called upon for a der the guns of her inpregnable naval station at Halifax. the neighbourhood of New York.

> It would appear that a conflict of jurisdiction was threatened at Charleston, arising out of the landing of the negroes from the slaver Echo at Castle Pinkney. near Charleston, Mr. J. B. Whaley, Attorney for the Sheriff of Charleston, having advised that functionary that said negroes came under the provisions of the State law of 1835, guarding against the unlawful bringing of free negroes into the State. The Sheriff, Col. Carew, therefore made a demand upon the Marshall for these negroes. which demand was not acceded to, for the reason--first. that they were not unlawfully brought into the State. if brought at all, but in literal compliance with an act of Congress. Further, Castle Pinkney, where the negroes were landed, is United States Territory, the jurisdiction that the Sheriff, as a State officer, had no right to seize the negroes. Finally, however, they were removed to are millions that would not weep to see, like the Greeks Fort Sumpter, farther from the City. The thing was paying off old debts with round interest to the Persians, be plain. For obvious reasons, we confess that we should prefer seeing captured slaves sent to Northern ports. It would afford them a chance to see the wild African in his prime, and perhaps it would be desirable to have a few cargoes turned loose in Boston or Philadelphia. A little additional crime would not be noticed in New York. But there are other considerations involvto listen to the tales of abolition emissaries who tell them have been mentioned. of such things for the purpose of awakening discontent and inciting to desertion and disobedience.

A HARD CASE.—The Empress Eugenie is a pretty woman, and, like any other pretty women, is naturally inclined rather to take from than add to her age. She had it officially announced on her last birth-day, (June 4th,) that she was thirty-two, which would have placed her birth in 1826. Now, it turns out that her father, or the gentleman of the Montijo family from whom she took her name as a single woman, died in 1823. That al Districts ;-the Democrats in all but one. places things in a bad position. It is hard case number one, since it would make the fair Eugenie illegitimate. The next alternative is only less disagreeable. She is called upon to acknowledge that she has been mistaken; that she is, in fact, thirty-seven, instead of thirty-two; that she was born in 1821. A terrible sacrifice for an aspirant to beauty and the leadership of fashion.

THE SLAVE CARGO.—The Charleston Mercury of the

The Medical Journal of North Carolina We see that our cotemporaries throughout the State notice this new publication. We cannot, for the reason that we have never seen a copy. This is an unintentiona oversight, we presume, to which we beg leave to call the attention of the Editor or of somebody concerned.

The city wharves at N. Orleans have been sold four years and nine months, at \$1,052,000.

Once upon a time, for the sins of their rulers the people of Egypt were afflicted with several and sundry plagues. Instead of them all, the people of the United States have been doomed to an avalanche of Atlantic Cable. We thought some time ago, we were done with it for a while. But we were mistaken. On the 1st inst., New York and Philadelphia and other places, took another turn at the Cable-had another celebration. Played the deuce in general-turned the Churches into the extension of existing works, without serious modifica- theatres, fired off prayers and pyrotecnics, sounded Te tions. It is certainly no time to put on fresh steam when | Deums and tonjons with equal carnestness and solemnity. serious doubts are entertained of the propriety or safety | Eloquent prayers have been addressed, nominally to the of the direction in which we are steering. We cannot throne of grace, but really to phonographic reporters, bring ourselves to think that at the coming session of the who have been the means of enabling them to reach their only destination—the public eye. The portals of heaven open not for such appeals. Demagogues, anxious to introduce some novelty into their stereotyped Fourthof-July-isms, have made speeches, remarkable for twaddle. The united North went mad over Kossuth, but it has gone madder over the Cable, and because the South does -too "thick-headed," we think was his elegant and cour- not choose to go mad too, it is said to be slow-behind

The people and the press of England take the thing quietly, although it is their benefit mainly. It is announced in France like any other event. The New Yorkers and others in the Northern portions of the Union, could hardly hail with more enthusiasm the advent of a new Redeemer. We feel certain that they would not hail it with as much.

The following remarks of a correspondent of the New York Daily News, strike us as being sensible and to the point. They express our views:

The cable prophets tell us, and in a very oraculous manner, too, that now all wars must cease. But if the telegraphic system is a peace maker, why, as the lines connecting the North and South have multiplied, has the spirit of discord increased, so much so indeed, that long ago? Few wars grow out of speedy knowledge of events at distant points, and few are prevented by such knowledge. It has very generally been supposed that the majority of wars grow out of what is called bad blood. And pray where is the proof that electricity has anywhere changed the hearts of men? The ill feelings ndered by national indignities and fomented by naional pride are always infectious, and becomes dangerous as the contagion spreads from one city or lacality to the country at large, so that it is more logical to argue. that when two nations are at logerheads, the telegraph may, by rousing up all the people at once, be the means of precipitating Government into acts that may produce

war. Many sagacious men fear that the portentious preparations of Napoleon III are the shadows of an impending storm. If war ensue our prophets may find that the telegraphic system will infuse into it an intensity never before known in warfare. The French soldiers in the Crimea fought like devils, not so much to prove their superiority as heroes over the English as because they knew that within a few hours their deeds, conveyed on the wires, would be resounding from the centre to the confines of France. They stood, as it were, in full view of all France, looking at them through the eyes of the

The cable may tend to prolong peace between us and England, but it will be the friendship of an inferior to a superior power. She has too much to lose and the chances of gain are too dubious to wage war with us .-Hereafter she will endeavor to manage us by diplomacy. In most countries, though parties may wrangle among themselves, they all unite with their government against any foreign power; but no sooner does a great matter the entire body of the un-American Press, including nearly all in opposition to the Democracy, sets up a howl against the Government, thus encouraging our in point. With the cable a complete success, England can play upon the negative influence of the un-Ameri-

In the event of a war, some say we could instantly, as it were, destroy the cable. But how? To attempt it in mid ocean would be like searching for a needle in a of hostilities. Our peace prophets may yet be reminded of the Trojan horse.

We got up no celebration when Boston and New Orleans were united, nor should we next week if Washington asses of ourselves as to pow-wow over this, particularly true, but needs confirmation. as all the national benefits enure to England? Well may she be jubilant. Having colonial possessionsmany of them wrenched from their rightful owners on Their liabilities are etsimated at over £150,000. the shallowest pretext, and others cozened by the meanest perfidy—all around the globe; "being an empire (slightly altering the celebrated saying of Webster) "up on the damning records of whose infamy and perfidy the sun never sets," she might, with a complete system of electric communications, almost aspire to become what

Rome was-the proud and haughty mistress of the world. While she rules her Asiatic subjects with a rod and Pennsylvania had negotiated a loan in England of of iron, notwithstanding the people are almost as capathree millions of dollars. ble of self-government as a majority of her own, she insists, through her Press, her Duchess of Sutherland, and er the arrivals. her Exeter Hall gang generally, that we shall not only free our negroes—immeasurably below the Asiatics in capacity—but shall take them to our bosoms. Out

upon such cursed hypocrisy! America wishes to live in peace with England, honora ble peace; but should she continue her haughtiness and meddlesome interference as for the past fifty years, there the disgrace of the burning of Washington atoned for when we shall have become irresistible, (nor indeed is the idea so very chimerical,) by a similar conflagration on the banks of the Thames. GREY EAGLE.

Among the rames spoken of as likely to be chosen presiding officers of the two houses of the next General Assembly, we notice those of Hon. Bedford Brown of Caswell and T. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, for speaked, as was well set forth a few days ago, by a correster of the Senate, and of Wm. Hill, Esq., of Halifax, and Quarantine Attacked by a Mob_Incendiarism_Expondent of one of the Charleston papers. Every slave Thomas Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, for speaker of the in the City is agog with the news. They hear that a House. It is nearly certain that the presiding officers vessel has been taken up for having slaves aboard. They of one of the bodies will come from the West and of the othsee that wild negroes are housed in a United States ers from the East, but how it will be arranged will remain Fort, and they also see the white men, the crew of the for the Legislature itself to determine. We presume it will slaver, carried to prison, and learn that they will be tried be fixed in caucus of the Democratic members. Among for their lives. Unable to grasp the whole state of the the gentlemen spoken of, there is not one that would case from the point of view occupied by persons fully not make a most excellent presiding officer. We speak acquainted with all its bearings, they will only conclude from more intimate personal acquaintanceship of our that some higher power regards slavery as crime and friends McDowell and Hill, but without any disparagepunishes it with death. They will be the more ready ment to the other very worthy gentlemen whose names

ELECTIONS THIS MONTH .- The election for State officers and members of Congress will take place in Vermont on Monday next, the 7th inst. There are regularly nominated candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor. and members of Congress, put in the field by the Democrats and Black Republicans respectively. There is little or no doubt of the success of the Republicans. The State election in Maine comes off on Monday, the 13th. The Republicans have candidate in all the Congression-

The elections in California come off on the 7th instant

Thursday some members of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation went down to Smithville, to see after a Charleston pilot boat, that had entered the river, and landed certain passengers at Smithville. Over the 1st inst., contains the opinion of the attorney general of river clear to the bar, the Commissioners have jurisdic-South Carolina, that the Africans should be retained by tion, but not over any part of the land. The people of The vessel was ordered off, the Captain promising to

> REVENUE.—The Standard states that thus far four Sheriffs, those of Forsyth, Lincoln, Richmond and Rockingham, have settled their taxes with the Comptroller of the State. The Standard further learns from the Comptroller that the increase of revenue so far, is about five per cent, on the amount paid in last year.

our citizens can be assured that the Bank is doing a reliable, legitimate business. Up to Tuesday not the ahadow of a suspicion, that we are aware of, lurked in the minds of our citizens regarding the soundness of the Bank, and no money passed more current in transactions of bargain and sale. It has not been bankable in this city for some time past, nor has the issue of any other North Carolina Bank. And strange to say, we can go even further and add, that the issues of a great many Virginia Banks are not received on deposite or in payment of any obligation at any Bank in Petersburg. This should not be so, but it is nevertheless true, as many of our merchants know much to their annoyance and dicom-

We find the above in the Petersburg, Va., Express of the 2d instant. The reports first arose from the fact of of the 2d instant. The reports first arose from the fact of panies of the Second Regiment Dragoons, and two comof the bills of the bank for redemption, prior to the re- son Fort Bridger. sumption of specie payments, which notes were not redeemed, and were, therefore, protested, according to law. The following card will explain the matter:

BANK OF CHARLOTTE, N. C. BALTIMORE, August 26, 1858.
To the Editor of the New York Herald: Some time since you published a statement in your pap-to the effect that we had protested the Bank of Charlott N. C., for refusing to pay coin on \$28,000 of its notes held by us. Will you be kind enough to call attention to this notice, and state that the Bank has since redeemed its obligations to us in coin, and that its credit and standing compare favorably with any other North Carolina bank. At the time of profest the bank was still in supposition and the time protest the bank was still in suspens

and received a certificate of deposit.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO. It will thus be seen that the Bank of Charlotte was no more insolvent than nearly every Bank in the Union was a few months since. There is no Bank in North been raised, but one small one—the Farmers' Bank at for the new crop, had been made at extreme rates. Elizabeth City.

It would further appear, however, that this card has not sufficed to still the excitement existing. The Express says that, subsequent to the publication of the Messrs Johnston, "intelligence, from a most reliable source, was received and rapidly disseminated through the City that the Bank of Charlotte had now but \$12,000 in specie to meet liabilities of \$200,000." The Express of the 1st adds, that "the statement was received at Weldon from well posted parties." This further rumour would appear to be that to which reference is made by the Express of the 2d. Of all this we know nothing, but call the attention of our Charlotte cotemporaries to it, as the effects of the rumor are, and must be, injurious, not only to the Bank of Charlotte, but to all the other monetary institutions of the State. For ourselves, we feel the utmost confidence in the solvency of the Bank.

Later from Europe by Steamship NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamer Pacific has

ed, bringing dates to the 23d of August. The corvette Preble left Cadiz on the 6th of August The barque Champion had arrived at Gibaraltar, with the family of Mr. Stanback, the American consul, who was recently murdered at Jaffa.

The President's message to the Queen was published on the 23d. The London papers criticise unfavorably the last paragraph. The News says that there is more simple dignity

the Queen's message, but a great grasp of ambitious straining after effect. Also, that it would have been better for the President to have omitted the last paragraph. The Times believes that the cable will be a rantee of perpetual peace between the two countries. The bombardment of Jedda took the French government by surprise, but explanations were made in Lon-

don to Gen. Pelissier. It was rumored that the definite abdication of the King of Prussia had absolutely become necessary, as his disease was worse. It was feared that the event would hurry on a political crisis.

The China peace despatch lack positive confirmation, but it is generally credited in Europe.

Further Foreign News.

The news of the peace in China reached the French

government through the embassy at St. Petersburg, where it arrived by the overland route, being dated at Tien Seln, June 27th, more than three weeks later than and San Francisco were; why then should we make such the dates in England. It is generally believed to be Festello, Steinberger & Co., of London, merchants

largely engaged in the Mediteranian trade, have failed. The steamer Jura, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening. The American horse Babylon had won the Chester-

field Handicap at York. A great dinner by the directors of the Atlantic telegraph will be given at Killarney.
The Atlantic and Great Western Railway of Ohio

The police of Paris were exercising a surveillance ov-

Mazini had left London. The price of teas in London is unaffected by the news of peace in China.

The Emperor and Empress of France returned to St. Cloud on the evening of the 21st from their tour in Brit-

It is positively asserted that the Duke of Malakoff will soon marry a near relative of the Empress Eugenie.

The reported amalgamation of the Credit Mobilier with the Bank of M de St. Paul is fully contradicted.— The Empress of Austria was safely delivered of prince on the 21st of August.

The Spanish government has announced a decree that all merchant vessels, whether native or foreign, pay light house duties only once. That government has also resolved to strengthen considerably the fortifications at Mahon, in the Belear Isles, and likewise to increase the garrison there. not deemed satisfactory, and after various negotiations

NEW YORK, Sept. 2d .- At Staten Island last night about a thousand men broke into the quarantine grounds, and set the hospital and shanties on fire. They threatened to fire the residence of Dr. Thompson, the health officer, who, calling together the stevedores who are en- a violent proceeding, and unjustifiable, while the matter gaged in unloading vessels, armed them with muskets to protect the buildings. The hospital and many of the law into our own hands we should have done so at the shanties are now a mass of ruins.

Captain Belton, of the harbor police, came up to this city at a late hour last night for an additional police force, as the mob was in a furious state, and it was not known what would be their next movement.

Incendiarism at Staten Island, N. Y ... Ren the Quarantine Buildings Burnt.

NEW YORK, September 3 .- The remander Quarantine buildings at Staten Island, were fired by on the 20th, asking for the particulars of the collision an incendiary mob, last night, and burnt. There was no excitement. A guard of United States marines was present to protect the government property. Among the buildings burnt were six cottages occupied by boat-men and belonging to the Quarantine Station; the large mansion of Dr. Waller, the deputy health officer, and the fine brick dwelling of Dr. Bissell. The furniture had been removed from all the buildings except that of Dr. Bissell's. Dr. B. refused to move a single article. No attempt was made to stop the flames.

Soon after mid-night the Female Hospital was set on

fire and totally consumed. It contained 75 patients, The State is Democratic, but the election may be lost who were previously removed and placed on a grass plat through the squabbles of men, especially the squabble near by, where they remained throughout the night, exarising out of the course of Douglas and Broderick.

who were previously removed and placed on a grass plat near by, where they remained throughout the night, exposed to the showers of sparks which came from the burning buildings. Three of the sick females died in the open air, owing, it is supposed, to the heat and exposure to which they were subjected. o which they were subject

The members of the Seventh Regiment have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency; but they have not yet been called ont.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- All is quiet in the quarantine grounds, which are guarded by the police. The United ment stores, for their protection and that of the ship-ping?

Three arrests have been made, including Justice of the Peace DeForest. One hundred and fifty warrants are out for other parties.

Yellow Fever at New Orlea

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—There were 92 deaths from yellow fever during yesterday. The number of yellow fever deaths in the Charity Rospital during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'cleck this evening was only 6, showing a considerable falling of compared with previous reports.

Leavenworth, Aug. 31.—Intelligence from Utah to the 7th instant had been received. The late appoint-ment by Governor Cumming of probate judges for Car-son and Green river counties caused some dissatisfaction among the Mormons, but all was quiet at the departur

Thirty soldiers deserted Captain Tracy on a trial fo Col. Hoffman has been ordered to Oregon with sixth regiment of infantry.

The road from Devil's Gate to Bridges was strewn

with cattle. But few Indians were seen. The rivers were low.

BOONEVILLE, Sept. 3.—In Salt Lake county, at the late election for the legislature, the Gentiles received only Col. Canby, of the 10th Infantry, with two com-

The following officers, on leave of absence, left Utah on the 6th ultimo :- Col. Cook, Lieuts. Buford and Pegram, of the Second Dragoons; Cols. Waite and Chapman, Capt. Marcy, Lieut. Rich, of the Fifth In-

fantry; Col. Alexander, Capts. Gardiner, Gore, Donovan, and Lieuts. Grove and Maynder, of the Tenth In-

Nine hundred head of cattle were met at the Big Sandy, of which number nine had died on that day. Col. Williams' command was met at Scott's Bluff. The Seventh Infantry, of 1000 men, under Col. Morrison, were met at Platte Bridge. The returning volunteers, under Col. Bee, were passed at Fort Laramie.

New York, Sept. 3 .- The steamship Cahawba, wi: Havana dates to the 30th ult., arrived here to-day. The health of the city of Havana, at the time of her

eparture, was very bad. Sugars were reported as dull, and the views of hold-Carolina about whose solvency any question has ever ers were above those of buyers. Several large contracts, Molasses was unchanged, freights very dull, and exchange declining.

From Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 29th.—The board convened to investigate the mule contracts is still in session at the Fort, and the prosecution will close to-morrow. The evidence thus far merely embraces the statements of the parties who delivered the mules this year. Major Sherman's battery will leave to-morrow Fort Ridgely.

NEW YORK. September 1.—The following despatch has been received in this city through the Atlantic tele-

"LONDON, Sept. 1 .- To CYRUS W. FIELD .- The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are on their way to Valentia, to make arrangements for opening the Cable to the public. They convey to you and your fellow-citizens hearty congratulations in your glorious celebration of the great international work."

More Gold Discoveries St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The Republican publishes a let ter to-day, giving an account of newly discovered gold diggings on the South Platte river. The writer has examined the country for several miles around, and gives his opinion that five or six dollars a day may be obtained by several hundred men without any further discove

Rates of Exchange Advanced-Cause of the Advance In Cotton-Sales of New Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Exchange on London has advanced to 9 a 9½ for best commercial banking bills. The recent advance in cotton has been in consequence of unfavorable reports regarding the crop and the small receipts, the latter being attributed mainly to the prevailing yellow fever. New crop middling has sold feely at 11½ cents, while some holders are asking 12 cents per fb. Sales have been chiefly on Excellents. English account. The supply at present offering is quite

Great Mertality on board a Coolle Ship. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—By the arrival of the brig Lady Chapman we have Bermuda dates to the 17th. The ship Salsette had arrived at Trinidad, from China, with a cargo of coolie emigrants, of whom 120 died on the passage. A smart shock of earthquake was felt at St. Kitts on the 18th of July.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The number of deaths by yellow fever on Thursday was 85.

Supreme Court.

A long list of the decisions of the Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton, have been published .-Among them we notice the following:

Rutledge v Smith, in equity, from Davie, final degree for plantiff. Brown v Becknell in equity from Wilkes, account ordered. Nelson v Ray and others, from Ashe final decree for plantiff on report. Thompson Ex. v Mitchell and wife and others, from Alexander, remanded. Worth and others, v McQueen, et als, in equity from Ashe, bill dismissed with cost. Gilreath, by Swardson, v Gilreath, in equity, from Wilkes, decree for value of negro, \$525 and interest. Doe on dem. of

Reynolds v Calhoun, from Wilkes, judgment revesrsed and venire de novo. Sent to Raleigh: Long and others v Jones et als in equity, from Ase; Derr on dem. of R. Goss v Deven-

port, from Ashe. Brown v Gray, from Wilkes. Winston Sentinel. Details of the Bombardment of Jeddah.

NEN YORK, Sept 3 .- The London Times gives the ollowing account of the bompardment of Jeddah: Captain Pullen, with the Cyclops, arrived off Jeddah on the 23d of July. Hamik Pasha, the governor of the town was at Mecca. Captain Pullen tl.en sent a dispatch to the Kaimakan, announcing that if within thirty-

six hours time he did not receive a satisfactory answer to his requisition he would proceed to bombard the town. i'he Turkish special commissioner was expected from hour to hour, but that appears to have made little diference. Four hours after the limited time announced. the bombardment began, and continued until the evening of the 26th. On the next day the Turkish troops arrived. The Pasha sent out to say that he had arrested and confined the murderers, but could not execute them until the arrival of a special commissioner, as he had not the power of life and death. This answer was

of the 5th the bombardment was resumed. The same day Ishmael Pasha arrived with 480 Egyptians, and on the next morning eleven of the murderers were executed in sight of the town and shipping, and four others sent off to Constantinople.

The Times editorially denounces the bombardment as time of the massacre, when the houses of the English and French consuls were yet red with the warm blood of their inmates; but as this was not done, we should have awaited the action of the Turkish government, which had solemnly promised to do all that men could do.

No mention is made of President Buchanan's message to the Queen in the papers, notwithstanding our files ex-tend to the 21st of August. The papers state, however, that a message was sent from London to Newfoundland between the Arabia and Europa, and in two hours and a half an answer was received.

The Liverpool Mail warmly endorses the project for a telegraphic cable from the North of Ireland to Belle sle, thence along the coast of Labrador to Quebec. The Times' city article of Friday evening says the funds showed great firmness, being strengthened by large arrivals of Australian gold, the favorable character of the details from Bombay, and the upward tendency of continental exchanges. Discounts were rather more in demand at bank. Stock exchange advances on government securities still offered at 1 1-2 per cent. Foreign stocks dull and unaltered. Exchange on Paris higher. Colonial produce markets were quiet; speculation appears to have subsided, while stocks continued far above the corresponding dates of last year. Wright, Jr.'s Liverpool Circular says advices from the manufac-

turing districts are highly encouraging, and full confidence in the future is everywhere felt.

Paris, Friday.—The exchange of ratifications of the convention, relative to the Principalities takes place within five weeks; until this is done, the text of proceedings of the Convention cannot be published. Funds

on Bourse to-day advanced one-eighth.

nected with this office, who is between the ages of 13 nected with this office, who is between the ages of 13 and 14, who occupies a seat in the highest class in our public schools, has the geography of the country at his fingers' ends, and who can cipher round a bevy of school-masters, and in two and a half years more, which will make him sixte:n, he will probably read Cicero and Homer to boot. But, in addition to acquirements at school, he has three hundred dollars in the Savings Bank, drawing five per cent. interest, and is daily adding thereto, all gathered together by selling newspapers between school hours.—Truston True Am.

From the Charleston Mercury t of one of the Slavers. We subjoin a statement relative to the capture of the brig Gen. Putnam, sent us by one of the crew, now confined in our jail:

CHARLESTON PRISON, Aug. 30, 1858. CHARLESTON PRISON, Aug. 30, 1858.

A small sketch of the capture of the brig Echo, or Gen.
Putnam, as published in some of the papers, is very erroneous with regard to the capture and cargo. I shall give you a true account, as I have been imprisoned as one of the crew. On the morning of August 21st, we made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and made land about three or four miles to the south and miles to eastward of Sagua la Grande, in three and a ha'f fathoms of water, when we kept away to the northward and westward. In a short time we made out the town, sevveral vessels lying in the harbor, and one coming out, under American colors, which we took to be a molasses lugger, supposing her to be bound to some Northern port. When we got by the port, part on board made her out to have English colors set, which she chased us under, which it was reported by some of the papers that

the brig called the Putnam wore.

But I must confess it was a most gallant capture by an American man-of-war to chase an old ten-knot brig from sunrise to half-past four or five o'clock in the af-ternoon before she could make her heave to. If the brig had been in trim it is my opinion she would have run clear. I understand that the Spanish pilot insisted that he knew the brig, and that she had a cargo of negroes on board. The Dolphin is reported to not care about boarding the brig. Why, then, did she chase all day with a press of canvass and studding sails set?

About four o'clock the Dolphin kept off. Not being able to make out whether she intended to go to Carde nas or give us a gun, we took in all studsails, to try to get to windward and out of reach of her guns; but, on seeing this, she hauled on the wind, and fired a gun for us to heave to. She had fired two guns before. We took but little notice of them, as we thought we were out of gunshot. Her shot fell about forty yards ahead, on our lee bow. She had English colors set, which she hauled down and set American. We had the American colors set. As we had no others on board to save us from being fired into, and were about getting ready to heave to, she fired a shot across our quarter. We have to immediately. She lowered a boat with three or four officers, marines and ten men armed, against a crew of unarmed men, twenty-one white persons, all told. When on board they immediately ordered every one in the boat and go on board the Dolphin. They kept two and a sick man there, as we supposed, to find out she particulars. When on board the Dolphin they put those supposed to be the crew in double irons, and searched every one, as they said, to find papers; but I believe they found nothing to lead to the vessel's nationality.

The vessels kept company all night. In the morning the Captain of the Dolphin went on board of the prize, and overhauled everything of value in the shape of sweet-meats and eatables, likewise paints and oils, and trans-ferred them on board of the Dolphin, with some very good brandies and wines. It is reported that the crew of the slaver, when they thought they were out of danger, were drinking in revelry, which is entirely false.— There is a good deal said about the treatment of the negroes. I can assure you that the negroes were well taken care of t y the crew, kept clean, the vessel being well supplied with medicine. But no one can judge by appearances since the government had charge of the ves

sel, as they were not properly attended to in any way. No more at present.

Parson Brownlow has left Knoxville for Philadelphia. where he is to encounter the Rev. A. Pyrne, of New York, in a discussion of the question, whether American slavery ought to be perpetuated. We never heard of Mr. Pyrne until his acceptance of the Parson's ridiculous challenge. We know nothing of his calibre; but he holds his own with the fighting Tennessee Parson,

he will have to come down to rough work. It appears that the debatants are both self constitu ted champions, and as an admission fee is to be charged sold for their mutual benefit, the whole affair looks to us more like a money speculation than a disinterested effort to enlighten the public mind. Even if the discussion was undertaken for the latter purpose, we do not conceive that any good can come of it. Uttering arguments in defence of slavery before such audiences as will be attracted by this discussion, in Philadelphia, is like "casting pearl before swine." There will, however, be very little waste in pearls on the part of Parson Brownlow .- Savannah Morning News.

A GREAT VOYAGE.—The whale ship Laurens arrived at New London a few days since, after an absence of only one year, with a cargo of 4,100 barrels of oil.-Less than four and a half morths of the time was occupied in whaling or taking oil, the balance of the year having been required to make the passage.

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY. A MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND bowels, attended with obvious disorde 1 of the digestive

organs.
Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as Nausea, Headache, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, Debility of the Nervous System, Hypochondria, Jaundice, Loss of appetite, Wasting of the strength, Flatulence, with frequent belching of win Viliated laste, Constipation and uneasiness of the bowels,

Constipation and uneasiness of the bo Bilious Vomiting, Burning sensation at the pit of the sto Liver Complaint, Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side,

Sallowness of complexion,
Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c.,
Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best
medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the Southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater

which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it

has received their entire approval, and many of the Medica has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and nuccus membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corrob-

pochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corroboration of which read the following testimonials.

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities, in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach:—

most estimable qualities, in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach:

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No 396 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph I. Arni, 267 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 94 Water street, New York.

The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimoney of H. N. Sperry, who was abandoned as incurated. In the suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it I gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health.

June 6th, 1857 No. 1104 N. Third street, Philadelphia. We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave; and we believe, as he asserts, solely by the use of Dr. Williams' "Elixir."

Thomas J. Chandler, No. 143 Phoenix street.

THOMAS J. CHANDLES, No. 143 Phoenix street.

JOHN ERRET, Race street above Second.

Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphis,) H. N. Sperry, who being duly aftened, doth depose and my, that the facts set forth in the love certificate are true in every particular.

Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

FREEDERICK REEL, Alderman.